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REACTION TO REAGAN RADIO ADDRESS ON MX DEPLOYMENT

'Faulty Logic'

LD150322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0125 GMT 15 Dec 82

["Faulty Logic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (TASS) -- In a radio address to the country a few days ago, R. Reagan, President of the United States, tried to convince Americans that his administration is striving "to ensure peace and security throughout the world," writes PRAVDA today. It is allegedly precisely for this reason that it is necessary to do everything to begin production of the new MX strategic nuclear missiles, the newspaper notes. Otherwise, the President gave his assurance, "we shall deprive the Russians of an important stimulus" to remain at the conference table in Geneva. The USSR will not even begin to talk to the United States "about a considerable reduction in the nuclear arsenals of both sides." Why? "Let us look at this question from their point of view," Reagan asked. "If," he "reasoned", "we are willing to give up any weapons system without getting anything in exchange," then why in such a case should the USSR agree to a reduction in arsenals?

"Alas," the article goes on, "such an approach bears not the slightest resemblance to Soviet ideas. It is the 'point of view' of a policy which is typically imperialist and extremely unreasonable in a nuclear age. And surely this is the kind of demagogy intended for naive and ill-informed people. For it is well known in Washington that the Soviet Union is prepared on the basis of reciprocity to make radical reductions in nuclear arsenals, ultimately going as far as their complete liquidation."

And so what about the fact that the United States will receive "nothing in exchange"? the newspaper asks. "If Washington starts to be guided by the reason and the will of the peoples, then the United States would obtain a great deal that would, moreover, be very substantial indeed. If the White House does not start to impose a new twist in the arms race upon the world, then it will be easier, with military opposition marked by an approximate balance of forces, to achieve mutual agreements aimed at its reduction. The American taxpayers will win if they are freed from having to pay for programs costing many billions. But the main thing is that the American people, like other peoples, will receive in exchange a more durable peace."

U.S., Canadian Sources

LD122036 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 12 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made a radio address to the nation, in which he reaffirmed his intention to follow the course of further escalation of the nuclear arms race. He sought to present the United States as a kind of "guarantor" of peace on earth.

Under the invented pretext of restoring military balance, Reagan advocated the "need of modernisation" of the U.S. strategic arsenal, and above all, the earliest production of new intercontinental MX nuclear missiles. Touching upon the recent decision of the House of Representatives to take out of the budget estimates means for deployment of those missiles by the "dense pack basing" method, he said: "The basing mode is not an issue. There is plenty of time to decide on that. What we need now is a clear, positive vote on the missile itself -- to go forward on production of the missile". Reagan stressed once again that his administration would press for such a decision from the Senate.

Senator E. Hollings (Democrat from the state of South Carolina) strongly criticised the course of the White House aimed at escalating the arms race. In his radio speech he emphasized that the U.S. Administration led the country to the biggest ever military budget which in the current fiscal year will exceed 263,000 million dollars. A broad reduction of the basic social programmes is simultaneously under way, the senator said.

Austin (Texas) December 12 TASS -- (TASS special correspondent) Participants in the sixth national conference of the anti-war coalition "Mobilisation for Survival", which is under way here, are disclosing the clumsy attempts of the Reagan administration to justify the decision on the production and deployment of intercontinental MX ballistic missiles with unfounded references to the U.S. imaginary lagging behind the USSR in the sphere of strategic armaments.

Washington invariably uses references to "lagging behind" or "window of vulnerability", as a cover, as soon as Washington needs to justify the making operational of yet another system of nuclear armaments, said the head of the Boston branch of the organization J. Saxton.

Describing the MX missiles as the first-strike weapon, the production and deployment of which is a violation of Soviet-American accords in the sphere of strategic armaments, he emphasized that the decision of the White House is aimed at attaining by the United States of military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Ottawa December 12 TASS -- The Canadian public firmly denounces the Reagan administration's militaristic plans, dangerous to peace.

The Montreal GAZETTE carries an article which directly accuses the U.S. president of unceremonious juggling with facts in order to justify the plans of deployment of new intercontinental MX missiles. Such plans are the cause of concern and fear, the newspaper stresses.

The newspaper TORONTO STAR describes the plans of deployment of MX missiles as the shameless encroachment on any efforts to reduce nuclear armaments. Reagan should admit the obvious truth -- the plans of production and deployment of MX missiles will not ensure durable peace, they will only bring the world to a nuclear catastrophe, the newspaper stresses.

FOREIGN PRESS REACTION TO USTINOV INTERVIEW CITED

PRAVDA Roundup

PM131613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 8 December: "A Principled, Firm Stance"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, while seriously concerned to maintain its defense capability at the necessary level, is at the same time not lessening its efforts in the struggle for peace, disarmament and the resolution of the problems of curbing the arms race on the basis of the principle of equal security for the sides and parity of the opposing military forces. That is the leitmotiv of commentaries by the foreign mass media and prominent public figures on the answers of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to a TASS correspondent's questions.

Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that the USSR defense minister, by exposing the aggressive intentions and actions of the American Administration and the propaganda cover for them, convincingly refuted the U.S. leaders' slanderous assertions about "Soviet military superiority." At the same time the consistent, principled Soviet stance on disarmament issues was again affirmed.

The answers show quite clearly, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) notes, who is really the initiator of the arms race -- imperialist aggressive circles in the United States and NATO. The deployment of MX missiles in the United States and new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe would seriously threaten peace and violate the military equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The United States, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO stresses, is trying to use cheap demagoguery about the so-called "zero option" in order to secure unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and the elimination of the SS-20 missiles, which are of great importance for the defense of the socialist countries. The Soviet Union constantly seeks reasonable, acceptable solutions to the most complex questions of today, first and foremost problems of curbing the arms race. U.S. steps, however, can hardly be regarded as anything other than a program of preparations for a general nuclear war.

China's RENMIN RIBAO published a XINHUA dispatch from Moscow on D.F. Ustinov's answers under the heading "The USSR Defense Minister Comes Out Against the U.S. Deployment of MX Missiles and States That if the United States Deploys Them, the Soviet Union Will Develop a New ICBM." The defense minister stated, the report notes, that the USSR will be able to respond effectively and promptly, should the need arise, to other threats from Washington too.

THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper draws attention to the fact that "D.F. Ustinov's remarks contained a hint of a preference for talks on reaching arms limitation agreements with the United States." But the Soviet minister, the newspaper writes, also spoke in the spirit that the Soviet Union is not willing to pay any price for such agreements and is prepared to take up the Reagan administration's challenge if necessary. Well-informed observers assessed the USSR defense minister's statement as evidence of a firm stance. The fact that D.F. Ustinov left a door open for the United States, the newspaper stresses, is regarded by foreign observers as a gesture intended to demonstrate Moscow's continuing commitment to arms control.

Official Washington, alarmed by the wide protests in the United States against the dangerous plans to deploy MX missiles and the positive responses to the USSR defense minister's answers, has undertaken attempts to justify the Reagan administration's actions, not shrinking from crude lies. Thus a State Department spokesman went so far as to depict the deployment of MX missiles virtually as a step "fitting in with the existing arms control structure" and even allegedly indicating..."U.S. restraint."

D.F. Ustinov's answers, Paris' LIBERATION stresses, were new evidence of the Soviet Union's determination to do everything possible to prevent the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West European countries.

GDR Daily

AU101458 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Dec 82 p 2

[G.P. commentary: "On Marshal Ustinov's TASS Interview: Truth and Clarity"]

[Text] The interview given by Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, to the TASS news agency was received by the world public as a necessary clarification. The seriousness and incontestable competence of his statements have left a deep impression. The conclusiveness and evidential weight of the factual material he presented cannot be ignored by anyone. Certain Western politicians must acknowledge that the challenges of the present White House administration will inevitably entail the appropriate consequences from the Soviet side.

The first-strike strategists on the Potomac are responding like people who have been caught.

As is well known they never tire of producing time and again new figures concerning the alleged military superiority of the United States just like rabbits from a top hat. After Marshal Ustinov's TASS interview it should be difficult for them to sell their juggler's tricks to justify and camouflage their own excessive armament.

In the light of irrefutable facts the USSR defense minister has proved that there exists an approximate military-strategic equilibirum between the Soviet Union and the United States. For three decades the United States has continuously challenged the Soviet Union by always coming out first with more and more new means of mass destruction as an initiator of the arms race. When the Soviet Union put an end to this, this development was replaced by "the parity -- not the inferiority of the United States." His quote originates from the annual report of the U.S. Defense Department of May 1982 to which the White House also subscribes. This knowledge is shared not only by other Western politicians and military experts, but also by those millions of Americans who recently, in the biggest referendum in U.S. history, endorsed a freeze of nuclear armaments at their current level of approximate equilibrium.

Marshal Ustinov concludes from the comparison of arsenals: "Whether strategic nuclear weapons or nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe or the conventional armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact are concerned -- in all these cases an approximate equilibrium exists between the parties. There is no 'evident Soviet superiority.'"

Ustinov makes it clear why this partiy is suddenly no longer acceptable to the present U.S. Administration. "What is involved is that Washington has set for itself the target of destroying the equilibrium and of achieving military superiority." It is first and foremost by means of the planned deployment of MX missiles on U.S. territory and of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe that the United States wants to secure for itself a decisive superiority in the eighties on both regional and global scale. According to the estimate of the Soviet defense minister this results in no less than a U.S. program for preparing for a general nuclear war.

The Soviet Union does not leave the advocates of such dangerous plans in any doubt about the fact that it will, if necessary, make an effective and timely response to the real threat to its security. The U.S. Administration should not let itself be hypnotized by the possibility of achieving military superiority over the USSR, Marshal Ustinov emphasises. "This will not happen."

The firmness vis-a-vis the adventurous aspirations of the most aggressive imperialist quarters agrees with the fundamental constructive position of the Soviet Union, with common sense and the peoples' will for peace. Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has outlined it with the words: "We are for the search for a healthy basis, acceptable to both sides, for a settlement of the most complicated problems, especially, of course, the problems of curbing the arms race in both nuclear and conventional weapons. But let no one expect a unilateral disarmament from us. We are not naive. We do not demand unilateral disarmament from the West. We are for equality, for consideration for the interests of both sides, for honest agreement. We are ready for this."

The Ustinov interview clearly shows the real causes and actual authors of the exacerbation of the international situation. The necessary direction and opportunities for resolute actions of the peoples in order to ward off the inferno of a nuclear war and to make peace solid and lasting stand out all the more clearly. The clarification of the real facts which are connected with the decisive question of our time, the banishing of the danger of a nuclear war, is being felt and assessed as a support by all those who are active in the worldwide movement for securing peace.

U.S. CBW DEVELOPMENT, PLANNED USE DECRIED

Leontyev Comment

PM061515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[A. Leontyev article: "General Ishii's Heirs"]

[Excerpts] At Nuremberg the archcriminal Goering said to an American officer: "You will still place our remains in marble coffins." People on the other side of the ocean did not pay special attention to the remains. On the other hand, considerable concern was shown for the Fascist murderers who survived. Thousands of them found refuge, honor and even rewards in the United States. The new aspirants to world supremacy took over the baton from the old ones and copy a lot from them.

Even before the end of the war the Americans took off to their own country the creators of the V-2 rockets which sowed death and destruction in Britain. Work in their own speciality was found for them in the United States. A few years later one of them, albeit not without bragging, spoke about the American rocket as follows: "It is bigger, heavier and more reliable, but it is basically the same old cucumber."

The Pentagon military chiefs seized more than 100,000 chemical shells, scientific and technical documentation and leading toxin specialists from Hitler's Germany together with the "old cucumber." Their knowledge and experience were required to prepare for war against the U.S. ally of yesterday -- the Soviet Union.

More and more details of the Pentagon's cynical and shameful dealings have recently been coming to light -- this time with Japanese war criminals who stockpiled vast quantities of chemical and bacteriological weapons in 1931-1945. The samurai, like the Hitlerites, had special plans for these weapons. It was only through the mass extermination of other peoples that they deemed it possible to realize their ambitious designs for creating a "greater Japan" by capturing the Soviet Far East and East Siberia, China, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Pacific islands and Southwest and South Asia.

It is characteristic that already in the fifties plans were being drawn up not only for nuclear bomb attacks on the Soviet Union but also for using chemical and bacteriological means against our country. Tompkins, author of the U.S.-published book "World War III Weaponry," has written: "In the event of war the United States intended to employ a biological attack on the wheatfields of the Ukraine and the Kuban" with a view to destroying the USSR's food stocks.

They have not abandoned their wild plan even today. This is evidenced, in particular, by a Georgetown University speech by A. Hoeber, deputy assistant secretary of the Army. This bellicose lady, who in the Pentagon is in charge of questions of preparing for chemical and bacteriologoical war, cynically declared: "The United States must constantly threaten the Soviet Union with the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and regard chemical warfare as a constituent party of any conflict." So there...!

You can imagine what a fuss and uproar would be raised in Washington if any threatening statements were heard against it from Moscow. But the USSR has never threatened and is not now threatening anyone. Yet certain U.S. politicians evidently believe that they can do whatever they like. Hitler tried to ride into Moscow on a white horse and ended up in the next world. His followers evidently believe that they will have more luck if they seat themselves on a rabid dog. But it is an old truth that anyone who tries to grab the tail of a rabid dog himself risks being bitten by it.

Some 60,000 American soldiers fell victim to their own toxins as they spread them in Vietnam. Why doesn't Mrs Hoeber take the time to think about the calamities which would result for the United States itself from the war which she is contemplating? Her chiefs, too, for they have in mind what the garrulous Hoeber says out loud. None of them has ever called to order this lady with a plague-carrying flea in her bosom....

Since Indochina American mercenaries have used chemical weapons in Cuba, Afghanistan, El Salvador, Angola and, quite recently, in Lebanon.

The arsenal of chemical and bacteriological weapons now stockpiled in the United States is so big that it is enough to destroy all mankind ten times over. Yet America's bosses just will not be satisfied and are continuing to add to the stocks. According to a foreign press data, in 1981 secret American laboratories developed a new type of bacteriological weapon -- the "Rift Valley" plague virus. It is carried by mosquitoes. This type of illness causes blindness, severe bleeding, kidney affection and encephalitis. Col Gerald A. (Eddi) chief virologist at the U.S. Army scientific research medical institute at Fort Federick, cannot speak too highly of the "potential" of the new plague virus. "We believe that the world today is relatively unprepared for this potentially fatal disease," he says, rubbing his hands.

At Nuremberg people who had already committed crimes against humanity were on trial. The modern champions of war must be called to account before they manage to realize their monstrous designs. Otherwise there will be no one left to try anyone.

Use in Vietnam

GF061708 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Washington's Fallacy"]

[Excerpts] The current hideous statements being made by the United States concern the alleged use of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan and the attribution of their use to the Soviet Union. The U.S. intelligence organizations have invented a new weapon which can be called the yellow rain (sari yazish). These organs, with a view to creating a horrible situation, write that new clouds are massed in the military square near Moscow and then directed toward Afghanistan and Indochina. As for the U.S. (?agents), that is to say the ruffians who set fire to Afghan schools and ambush and kill innocent and peaceful Afghan people, they are currently in possession of two Soviet-made [word indistinct] which contain the burnt remains of chemicals in them.

Naturally, such yellow illusions are regarded as ridiculous by those who are blessed with common sense. Regrettably, however, certain people are strongly insisting on converting this illusion into yellow propaganda. The strangest thing is that it is President Reagan himself and Secretary of State Shultz who are spearheading this propaganda campaign.

Accusations do not serve the interests of anyone. The U.S. deputy ambassador to the United Nations, Kenneth Adelman, has admitted that his delegation of representatives intends to exclude from the agenda the demand to accuse the Soviet Union of using toxic substances in Indochina and Afghanistan. The reason is that UN Officials are not able to provide them with evidence satisfying Washington. Irrespective of all this, however, on 29 November, the U.S. State Department resorted to creating a fallacy. By wrongly describing the Soviet Union, Washington wished to mislead the people and have them forget U.S. crimes in the usage of chemical and bacteriological arms.

However, can one exonerate himself of toxic substances? At the time of their intervention in the region, U.S. military units used such substances on a wide scale.

It will also be recalled that the ruffians who commit crimes in Afghanistan have acquired grenades filled with (?nerve paralyzing) gas to kill students in schools in Kabul and tablets to contaminate drinking water tanks directly from Pentagon's depots.

The [word indistinct] (?against) the Soviet Union and the question of a chemical and bacteriological war, which is being fanned by the United States, are being used as a pretext for actually preparing for chemical and bacteriological warfare.

It is common knowledge that a total of over 150,000 tons of toxic substances have been stored in U.S. military bases both in the United States and in foreign countries. In addition, an allocation of $6 billion is considered by the United States over the next 5 years for the production of [name indistinct] which is a newer version of the chemical weapon capable of mass killings. Taking this into consideration, the United States has rejected a proposal made by the Soviet Union and has also voiced its opposition to the relevant UN resolution stipulating the total removal of the chemical and bacteriological arms and the (?banning) of any recourse to them.

We would like to point out that (?inimical) accusations render relations between countries out of place, particularly if such accusations are made by extremely high ranking and (?responsible) officials. It must also be said that the effort made by Washington to find a pretext for the U.S. chemical rearmament program is also out of place.

PRAVDA SEES STRONGER U.S. FREEZE MOVEMENT

PM141627 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 December publishes on page 4 a 2,500-word Cambridge-New York December report by correspondent T. Kolesnichenko under the heading "Massachusetts Avenue: It was Here That the Movement To Freeze Nuclear Arsenals Was Born." After describing the origins of the nuclear weapons freeze movement in the United States, Kolesnichenko states that "the November elections to the U.S. Congress demonstrated how much strength the freeze movement has gathered."

Kolesnichenko then gives an account of meetings with various representatives of the freeze movement, including leaders of the "Doctors for Social Responsibility" and "Businessmen Alarmed at the Danger of Nuclear War" and the "Women's Movement for Nuclear Disarmament." "The headquarters of the antimilitary organizations on Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge look like milestones of reasons on the hard, thorny path toward curbing the nuclear moloch," he concludes.

CORRECTION TO FALIN ARTICLE ON DISARMAMENT

The following paragraph of Valentin Falin's article in the 9 December Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German on page 11, published in the 10 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages AA 1-3, should read:

Page AA 3, paragraph 4:

The Soviet Union has already taken steps in this direction. As is known, it unilaterally reduced the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR. What is more, it is reducing a part of these armaments. Finally, beyond that, we are not deploying any medium-range missiles behind the Urals, from where they could reach West Europe. (changing "some of these" to "a part of these"; changing "additional" to "any")

LOS CONVENTION SIGNED BY 119 COUNTRIES

LD110926 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay (Jamaica) December 11 TASS -- One hundred and nineteen countries put their signatures to the all-embracing Law of the Sea Convention on the first day when it was opened for signature here. Twelve months after not less than 60 states ratify the new international code it will come into force.

On behalf of the Soviet Union the convention was signed by Timofey Guzhenko, minister of the merchant marine.

The convention has been elaborated during the longest and obviously the most complex international negotiations which began almost nine years ago. It is for the first time that a single "sea charter" has been created to regulate all aspects of human activities in the waters of the world ocean, on the seabed and the subsoil thereof. The new single code has specified the already existing regimes of merchant and naval navigation, specifically, passage through territorial waters as well as the basic principles of the utilization of the continental shelf.

Introduced for the first time as norms of international law are new concepts which take into account the results of scientific and technical progress and rapid expansion of man's economic activities in the ocean. Thus, defined is the notion of an exclusive economic zone the width of which should not exceed 200 nautical miles. A littoral state within its zone has all the sovereign rights to economic activities. The convention also determines for the first time a procedure for the utilization of seabed areas and their resources outside the continental shelf. The resources have been declared a common heritage of mankind.

Prospecting for and mining of minerals in the international region will be controlled by an international seabed authority. It has been decided to site the authority's headquarters in Jamaica. The USA, Britain, and a number of their closest allies declined to sign the convention.

Guzhenko Comments

LD101216 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Montego Bay (Jamaica) December 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The International Convention on the Law of the Sea will have an important part to play in the efforts to assert the principles of equality and mutual respect for each other's interests in international relations. It may become a serious barrier to those who would try to pursue a policy of diktat, Timofey Guzhenko, minister of the merchant marine of the USSR, said here. He is leading the Soviet delegation at the international conference which was called for a final session to sign the convention.

The approval of the convention showed, the Soviet minister said, that the overwhelming majority of states are determined to work for the assertion in relations between states of the positive experience that was gained during the period of detente.

He said further that the United States seeks to undermine the convention and concludes separate agreements on the development of the seabed resources in circumvention and in violation of international accords. At the same time the United States would like to enjoy the rights, privileges and advantages offered by the convention to its participants while assuming no obligations.

The leader of the Soviet delegation supported the position of the developing countries which rejected such an egoistic approach. The international community, he said, has all the necessary possibilities for counteracting any attempts to violate the convention and for assuring strict observance of its provisions.

FRENCH, ITALIAN TU OFFICIALS VIEW GAS PIPELINE

LD110018 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- "The familiarisation with progress in the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline has confirmed us that the country which was the first in the world to launch a man-made satellite is capable of laying a trunk gas pipeline on its own." This was stated at a press conference here today by Jacques Tregaro, member of the Bureau of the General Confederation of Labour of France, who came to the USSR together with a trade union delegation of France and Italy at the invitation of Soviet trade unions.

High technical level of Soviet production attaches even greater importance to contracts signed with Western countries for the deliveries of equipment for the pipeline, J. Tregaro went on to say. This meets the interests of both sides and helps trade union centres of Western countries positively solve employment problems. It was pointed out at the press conference that tens of thousands of workers were employed in the deliveries of equipment for the export gas pipeline alone in France, Italy and West Germany.

Flavio Conti, member of the Italian Union of Labour, said that the scope and rates of construction looked especially impressive when the construction site is viewed from a helicopter. We saw only a 300-kilometre-long section of the route, which extends for 4,000 kilometres. However, talks and meetings with workers, energetic and hospitable people, have convinced us of their high qualification and their striving to finish the construction in time, he said.

The expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation, constant contacts and mutual understanding, and not confrontation on the brink of war, are necessary for the European peoples -- this was the unanimous conclusion of participants in the press conference.

U.S.-EEC TRADE TALKS END IN 'COMPLETE FAILURE'

LD10442 Moscow TASS in English 0013 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 11 TASS -- The Friday summit talks here between the delegations of the USA and of the European Economic Community ended in a complete failure. At the final press conference held, the participants actually recognized that because of serious differences they have not been able to adopt any concrete measures to eliminate the existing numerous conflicts, including those in questions of trade policies, exchange of agricultural produce, in the field of monetary relations, as well as within the framework of East-West trade and economic relations.

The participants in the negotiations noted that at present the transatlantic contradictions are so deep and complex that it proved impossible to settle them during one meeting. According to Gaston Thorn, president of the Commission of the communities, the executive EEC body, the sides were only able to agree to hold a new round of negotiations in early January 1983. For his part, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Block refused to give guarantees against the U.S. Administration using against the EEC any measures capable of prejudicing the "Ten".

On the American side, the negotiations were attended by five members of the Reagan administration, led by Secretary of State Shultz, and on the European side -- by all the leadership of the Commission of the communities led by its President Thorn.

U.S. PLANS TO TRANSFER COMMAND CENTER VIEWED

PRAVDA Commentary

LD142240 Moscow TASS in English 2234 GMT 14 Dec 82

["Behind the Backs of Allies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- Commenting on the Pentagon's intention to shift the headquarters of the command of the American Armed Forces in Europe from the West German town of Stuttgart to the territory of Great Britain, May Podklyuchnikov stresses in today's PRAVDA that Washington continues to pursue the course towards a "limited" nuclear war.

Decisions of such fundamental importance are being adopted in Washington without any thought of seeking the advice of those who are directly involved. Washington did not even inform the West German Government of its intentions, the WIESBADENER KURIER writes with bitterness. "This is not the way to treat an ally."

"As is known, the United States Administration is not stinting words about its adherence to peace. But its deeds are at sharp variance with its words. One after another Washington's decisions in the military field are becoming links of the endless chain of preparations for aggressive war, be it the medium-range missiles in Europe, the MX missiles, the production of neutron bombs or chemical weapons. It is against this background that one sees fully the significance of the planned transfer of the American command from the FRG, the 'military theatre'," the commentary says. "As to the allies, Washington expects of them only a further growth of military spending and an obedient fulfilment of decisions that are adopted across the ocean and expose them to considerable danger."

'Stormy European Reaction'

LD141618 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: Having decided to transfer the headquarters of the command of U.S. forces in Europe from Stuttgart, West Germany, to Britain, the Reagan administration has once again shown to the whole wide world that it is vigorously getting ready for unleashing a war in Europe.

The transfer of the headquarters of U.S. troops further away from the planned "epicenter" of U.S. aggression in Europe alongside the plans for the siting in Europe of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the deployment of neutron weapons and the scenarios for a "warning" nuclear shot in Europe, is another move within the framework of the "updating" the NATO strategy of "flexible response" in line with the Pentagon's plans for waging a "limited protracted nuclear war" at a considerable distance from the United States.

A report about this U.S. decision which appeared in Britain's GUARDIAN caused a stormy response in Western European countries. West Germany's KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER asked what could relations be like between the United States and West Germany if Washington was constantly giving West Germans surprises. With its decision to re-locate the headquarters from West Germany to Great Britain President Reagan again undermines confidence in U.S. foreign policy. For this decision puts West Germany in jeopardy in the first place, MITTELBADISCHE PRESSE writes.

Disturbed by the indignation of the Western European public with the fresh "American scandal", U.S. Administration officials found no better than to make a series of statements to the effect that the new headquarters in Britain would allegedly be a "stand-by" facility, that as few as 50 U.S. officers would be transferred there, etc.

The Government of Britain issued an official statement concerning the report which appeared in THE GUARDIAN. In it the government declined to comment on the particulars of Washington's decision. The statement, however, denies as absolutely incorrect the opening phrase of the article in THE GUARDIAN. It is interesting to note that the mentioned phrase said that the Reagan administration was convinced that the NATO forces would be unable to hold out in West Germany in case of war. It is difficult to quarrel with that part of the denial issued by British Government, for no one in Washington actually believes that the Soviet Union poses a threat to West Germany.

The high-pressure campaign started by the Pentagon around the mythical plans for "Soviet invasion of West Germany" is meant for simpletons. Its purpose is to extort from Europeans as much money as possible for the implementation of U.S. militaristic plans in Europe.

ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATION AT AIR BASE REPORTED

LD141916 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] London December 14 TASS -- Reinforced police squads were called in to disperse a mass demonstration of women outside the air force base at Greenham Common where the Conservative government is preparing for the deployment of American cruise missiles. The demonstrators blocked all roads to the base in protest against the Tory intention to convert Britain into a test range for American nuclear weapons. Following clashes between the police and the women several arrests were made.

The MORNING STAR says that one cannot but admire the courage of the women who staging a mass demonstration at Greenham Common strikingly displayed their resolve to fight against the nuclear arms race. The activists of the anti-war movement set an example to the British people who are aware of the danger of preparations for nuclear war, the newspaper emphasizes.

PENTAGON TO CREATE CENTRAL COMMAND CENTER

Southwest Asia Focus

PM141621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 82 Second Edition 82 p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "The Pentagon's New Year Plans"]

[Text] "Washington is holding out the olive branch" -- that is what official U.S. propaganda is striving to assure the Americans and the whole world these days. But these assertions crumble into dust on even superficial examination. And this is assisted in particular by...the Pentagon. A recent example is the report of its new designs which has just come in from Washington.

It is a question of the Pentagon's intention to create one more center for preparing military adventures. It is proposed to give the center the name "U.S. Central Command." For the time being it will be sited at the MacDill Air Force base in Florida where the Rapid Deployment Forces Headquarters are located. But the question of creating its forward-based headquarters in southwest Asia is being examined.

And so one more large-scale military action is being elaborated in the depths of the Pentagon. It is proposed to form a new command for the region of southwest Asia whose sphere of operation will extend from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the east and Kenya in the south.

And that is still not all. It is planned to include the Persian Gulf countries, Iraq, Iran, Somalia and even...Afghanistan in the orbit of this command.

It is reported that this plan, approved by President Reagan, will come into operation in January next year. It has already been determined that for the implementation of its latest undertaking the Pentagon is earmarking 11 tactical air squadrons, units of the 18th Airborne Corps, 3 naval task forces, a Marines division and other units belonging to the Rapid Deployment Forces. The U.S. military base on Diego Garcia is assigned the role of one of the base points here. It is characteristic that Israel will be the stronghold of the bridgehead which is being created in the north.

Money for the implementation of the latest aggressive scheme is not being stinted. The new command, the newspapers report, will receive $16. billion and even in the current fiscal year it is being assigned $800 million for its immediate needs.

The above-mentioned facts confirm yet again that the Camp David deal and the introduction of the U.S. military armada into the Persian Gulf, the all-around support for Israel's piracy, the creation of new U.S. military bases, the course toward wrecking a peaceful settlement in the Near East and the strenuous stoking of tension throughout the region -- these are all components of Washington's aggressive policy. The White House would very much like to camouflage its designs under a cover of hypocritical phrases about love of peace. Life inexorably breaks down phony covers.

U.S. Maneuvers Planned

LD150032 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Dec 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by N. Grechkov]

[Text] It was announced in Washington that the Pentagon intends to carry out exercises by American military units, including the Rapid Deployment Force, in the territories of the Sultanate of Oman, Somalia and Sudan in January next year. Observers point out that the American military carried out similar maneuvers in the territories of Oman 2 months ago. One draws the conclusion that the Pentagon intends to carry out its military maneuvers in the region of the south of the Arabian Peninsula on a regular basis, a fact which arouses a wave of anxiety among the public of the countries of the region.

In this connection the weekly AL-AMAL, which is published in the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic, pointed out that the American military maneuvers in Oman, Sudan and Somalia will escalate tension and undermine the achievements of the Arab states in consolidating stability and security in the region. The magazine said this step is in fact seen as preparation for direct American military intervention in this region and is being directed against the vital interests of the Arab peoples. The magazine said in conclusion that all the Arab peoples and the progressive forces must confront and resist this threat to their security and peace in the region.

CURRENT U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES DESCRIBED

GF150902 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Station observer's commentary: "The Aim Behind the Current U.S. Display of Military Power"]

[Text] Dear listeners: With regard to the current military exercises being carried out by U.S. Armed Forces in a number of regions in the world, including the Persian Gulf, the commentary written by our commentator states the following:

These exercises are taking place in Oman's territorial waters and in Somalia. In other words, U.S. military units are being concentrated near the oil-rich countries of the Persian Gulf. As also confirmed by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, the aim behind the exercises is to test the operational capability of the units of Rapid Deployment Force and to observe their preparedness for carrying out punitive operations against the independent countries of the region.

Currently, units of the Rapid Deployment Force consist of 230,000 men. Irrespective of this, there is the veiw to double this number in the near future. Meanwhile, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine has shamelessly described the Rapid Deployment Force as a main gendarme unit established with a view to helping the United States impose rules and laws throughout the world in a way it pleases it.

Regarding President Reagan's decision to establish a new Central Command Headquarters, it is a dangerous step taken in the direction of fanning tension and consolidating military preparations in the region. This Central Command Headquarters will be responsible for the realization of intervention in the Near East and in the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. This command will commission units of the Rapid Deployment Force for missions aimed at interfering in the affairs of independent countries and for suppressing national liberation movements. Under such circumstances, they will use the bases the United States has established or is currently establishing in Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Egypt. However, the base on Diego Garcia will be the main one.

Currently, huge military installations are being set up on Diego Garcia. As written by the international press, nuclear arms have been deployed on Diego Garcia. According to strategists in the Pentagon, Diego Garcia must be converted into a U.S. nuclear (?arsenal) in the Indian Ocean region. This weapon can be directed against any one of the coastal countries at the desired time. While expressing the anxiety of these countries in an interview she granted to AFP, Indira Gandhi said she felt emotional stress over the threat to the Indian Ocean region resulting from the storage of nuclear arms on Diego Garcia.

As for the Soviet Union, which is situated close to the Indian Ocean region, it cannot remain indifferent toward the developments taking place in this region. Our country supports the proposal of the countries in and around the Indian Ocean to convert that region into a zone of peace. The effort made by the Soviet Union for defusing tension in this enormous region cannot be underestimated. The Soviet Union calls for the removal of military bases from the Indian Ocean region as well as from the Persian Gulf are being strongly supported by the Asian and African countries.

U.S. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS EXCORIATED

LD142042 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The so-called Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which includes a number of Congressmen of the United States and ranking representatives of the Reagan administration, has issued on Monday a report on the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation: Conclusions and Recommendations Seven Years After Helsinki.

The authors of that propaganda piece of slanders, who arrogated themselves the right to "monitor" the observance of the Helsinki accords in other countries, above all the agreements in the field of human rights, decided not to take the trouble of studying the situation in the USA and other Western states, who took part in the all-European conference of 1975. But this was, apparently, not their aim. The aim of the publication of the heavy 255 page-volume was to slander the USSR and the other socialist countries, to discredit and blacken the policy of their governments, and use these lies as a cover for real, rather than alleged violations of human rights, in the USA and in the West as a whole.

The authors of the anti-communist lampoon do not cite a single real fact to prove their speculation on "violation of human rights" in the socialist countries. The facts do not exist. As follows from the "report", the political provocateurs are trying to label as "repressions" the legitimate measures taken by the authorities of the socialist states in combatting anti-socialist rabble and criminals, trying to pose for "dissidents".

The fresh propaganda lampoon issued in Washington is a specimen of cynicism and hypocrisy. How can they speak of some "violations of human rights" in other states while in their own country, according to official statistics alone, nearly 12 million Americans are deprived of the inalienable right -- the right to work. How dare they to lecture other peoples, while more than 32 million Americans live now below the official poverty line, and the indigenous inhabitants of America -- Indians -- have been exterminated gradually and in cool [as received] blood one decade after another.

A story of the real meaning of "human rights American style" could be told to the authors of the "report" by millions of representatives of national minorities of the USA, who are in the position of outcasts of the American society, and are forced to live in crowded conditions in ghettoes, without basic sanitations, in areas swept by epidemics, without jobs and any hope to get them. It is enough for the demagogues from the U.S. Administration and Congress to stick their noses out of the windows of their offices to see some of the 12,000 strong army of homeless inhabitants of Washington suffering from winter colds out of doors, people who have been deprived of one of their fundamental human rights -- the right to housing. Tens of thousands of political prisoners, whose existence was admitted even by former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, have also learnt the real meaning of the American "freedoms".

While talking noisily of the alleged violations of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference in the USSR and the other socialist countries, the authors of the report, are thus crudely and high-handedly flouting its fundamental principles, in particular, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the states -- participants in the conference. The ideological provocation staged by them can be evaluated only as a deliberate attempt at such an interference, which has been launched within the framework of a "crusade" against communism by Washington.

ZHUKOV CITES RECORDS FOR ELECTION VOTES IN U.S.

LD120810 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 12 Dec 82

["Yuriy Zhukov: Playing the Game of 'Democracy'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- The United States, regarding its political system as an "apex of democracy", intends to spread it over to the whole world, Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA's political news analyst, writes in the newspaper. He stresses that this was stated by President Reagan at the so-called "international conference on free elections."

"What specimens of the system did Washington figures publicise? President Reagan, speaking at a reception of the participants in the conference, recommended, in particular, to the whole world, as an example of 'prosperous democratic society' the Central American Republic of Costa Rica where U.S. monopolies exercise their sway as if it were their backyard. Almost at the same time he praised to the skies El Salvador as a specimen of democracy, El Salvador where the butchers that underwent training in the USA have been spilling rivers of blood for several years now.

"A good deal has already been written and told about how presidents, senators and governors are 'sold' in the USA" the article says. "The word 'sell' does not surprise anyone there: It is used by advertising offices that are invited to organize the election campaigns of rivalling candidates."

The continuous growth of the number of people who refuse to participate in the unworthy game of elections without a choice is the main of the symptoms of discontent over the so-called "democracy," the author sums up. Here are figures which speak volumes: In 1964, 63 per cent of the electorate took part in the presidential elections, in 1968 -- 61 percent, in 1972 -- 55.5 percent, in 1976 -- 53 per cent, and in 1980 -- 52.3 per cent.

"And however hard the tricksters from the U.S. psychological warfare services try to 'sell' that system of theirs, wrapping it into a colourful cover of the 'free election' idea, truly free peoples will never swallow this bait!"

U.S. 'SABOTAGE' OF INTERNATIONAL PACTS CITED

LD012257 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES complains today in its dispatch from the U.N. Headquarters that the draft resolution on an immediate termination and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests and a number of other important resolutions on issues of war and peace have been adopted at the current U.N. General Assembly session by the overwhelming majority vote, while the USA voted against. This is just one of the examples of the actual international isolation, in which the USA has found itself in defying the world community on many most topical international issues.

The main aim of the U.N. is known to consist of maintaining universal peace and security of peoples. The question of war and peace has now become that of life or death for entire peoples, for human civilization itself. Contrary to that Washington pursues the strategy of keeping the world in a state of permanent tensions.

The current U.N. General Assembly session is just one of the many international forums, where the USA is out to frustrate the adoption of agreed decisions, having thus elevated its negative stand to a status of a certain rule and adhere to an imperial attitude to other participants. At the current closing session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference the USA is acting from the position of direct obstructionism. It is crudely disregarding the almost ten-year old joint efforts by the world community, which have resulted in drafting a convention. While the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution welcoming the convention, Washington said that it would not sign it.

The USA has openly sabotaged an international conference on the Indian Ocean, which in keeping with decision of the U.N. General Assembly was scheduled to be held in Colombo in 1981.

From the very outset Washington strongly opposed the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, which was put forward by the nonaligned countries and supported by the socialist states. Having torpedoed the holding of the conference on schedule, the present U.S. Administration would like to bury that very idea. But this is a futile effort. The world community has again decided to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean -- this time not later than in the first half of 1983.

One of the most topical international objectives nowadays is to withdraw chemical weapons from the arsenals, exclude the very possibility of their use. But the USA sabotages a resolution of that problem too. Washington has refused to continue bilateral talks with the USSR on chemical weapons, in contravention of the previous agreement on a joint initiative in the field of a ban on chemical weapons.

Such are only some of the examples showing that the stand of the USA is the main obstacle in the way of adopting constructive decisions on many issues in connection with a strengthening of peace and international security.

U.S. POLICY ON VISAS VIOLATES FINAL ACT

PM081427 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Nov 82 p 3

[R. Puchkov article: "Who Fears Contacts"]

[Excerpts] So, the number of actions being undertaken by Washington with a view to impeding the development of contacts between citizens of the Soviet Union and the United States is continuing to grow. The majority of the members of a tourist group consisting of representatives of Soviet working people and trade union activists, which intended to visit the United States from 25 November through 9 December, have just been refused entry visas. An earlier U.S. trip by a similar group was thwarted for the same reason in September.

The reason for refusing the visas was the standard one. For 30 years now the U.S. State Department has systematically prohibited delegations and individual representatives of Soviet trade unions from entering the country. Now this practice is being extended also to tourist groups. They cite the fact that the Soviet tourists are activists of trade union organizations which do not have ties with the American AFL-CIO labor union association. Such an explanation is devoid of any serious foundation. For whereas the AFL-CIO leadership really does not wish for the time being to develop relations with Soviet trade unions, other organizations of American working people, including a number of influential sector labor unions belonging to the AFL-CIO, take a different stand. This is evidenced, in particular, by numerous visits to the USSR by American labor union delegations at various levels.

Unfortunately, there have been far fewer return trips because of the State Department's discriminatory visa policy. The AUCCTU statement published on 28 November cites examples of refusals to Soviet delegations and individual citizens. That list of blatant violations of the Helsinki Final Act, which are on a par with cold war actions, is far from full. It could be made at least twice as long. Since it contains, apart from trade union figures, both journalists and ordinary tourists, it is clear that references to the obsolete law banning trade union visits to the United States are simply an excuse which the State Department uses to stubbornly pursue a policy of limiting all kinds of contacts between American and Soviet citizens in every possible way.

Many American working people and labor union figures have evaluated the U.S. State Department's discriminatory practice in issuing visas as shameful and unworthy of a great power. Yes, indeed!

For it has once again been confirmed that they are living behind a real iron curtain which is far from always raised for guests whom they have invited into their homes.

Indignation at the established practice has also been registered in a number of American official documents. Thus, back in 1968 a special government commission pointed out: "The procedure for admitting to the United States tourists and persons traveling on official business is obsolete. It is fit only to create for our country a reputation as a state which which does not wish to receive foreign guests. It is overtly protective in nature and attests to an unfriendly attitude based on feelings of suspicion...."

"There have been no appreciable changes in the visa issuing procedure since that report was published," another document, compiled by the U.S. Congress Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, stated in 1977. "One category of persons who have applied for visas," it pointed out, "namely members of communist trade unions who planned to meet with American labor union workers, has systematically been refused visas both before and after the Helsinki conference. Although, at the insistence of the American delegation, the Final Act does not mention the need to develop contacts along trade union lines, the practice of not admitting communist trade union workers to the United States is hardly in accordance with the general spirit of the Final Act." They themselves admit it, as the saying goes.

From 1977 through 1979 visa discrimination in the United States was softened by the "McGovern Amendment," but then, after the adoption of the "Baker Amendment," it was resumed with new force. It was precisely in connection with the repeal of the "McGovern Amendment" that Cyprus Vance, who was then secretary of state, wrote in 1978: "Such an example of U.S. lack of respect for the spirit of the Helsinki accords would also result in the undermining of the American public's desires to achieve the aims set by the Final Act." Again a reference to the fact that discriminatory visa practice runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

However, neither such authoritative admissions nor protests by eminent public figures and politicians can yet halt those people in the United States who fear the broadening of contacts between working people of different countries and who stand for fueling tension in international relations.

Soviet trade unions resolutely condemn the American authorities' insulting and discriminatory actions. For their part, despite such practice by the U.S. State Department, they will continue to do everything possible, as the AUCCTU statement emphasizes, to expand fraternal ties with American workers and labor unions.

PRC NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS

LD101646 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing December 10 TASS -- The fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress of China has ended here today.

The session approved a new Constitution of the People's Republic of China and tentative targets for the Sixth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan of the country (1981-1985), and also approved the state plan and budget for 1983.

The final meeting of the session approved several laws and decrees, including the law on elections to the National People's Congress and to local congresses of people's representatives.

According to a news dispatch of the XINHUA news agency, elections to the Sixth National People's Congress will take place in April 1983.

GLEBOV ON 1932 RESTORATION OF USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW140859 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Glebov on the restoration of Soviet-Chinese diplomatic relations in 1932]

[Text] On 12 December 1932, the Soviet Union and China signed an agreement on the restoration of diplomatic relations. Our station observer, Glebov, has the following comments on the event:

First I should mention, I think, that Soviet-Chinese diplomatic relations were established in 1924, by a treaty signed between the Soviet Union and China in May of that year. Under the same treaty, the Soviet Government annulled all agreements detrimental to China's interests signed in the past between the two countries. It gave up all tsarist Russia's special privileges in China, including extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction. It also gave up Russia's share from the indemnity China paid after the suppression of the Boxer uprising. To China, that was the first equal treaty, dealing a heavy blow to the imperialists' system of unequal treaties with China. Thanks to the consensus reached between Soviet and Chinese diplomats, the 1924 treaty was a victory over the imperialist and reactionary forces, which opposed closer Soviet-Chinese relations. After Chiang Kai-shek's counterrevolutionary coup in 1927, reactionaries and terrorists got the upper hand in China. For several consecutive years, progressive persons were persecuted and a large-scale anti-Soviet movement was launched in the areas under Kuomintang rule. Some persons suffered cruel persecutions just because they talked about the Soviet Union. Soviet diplomatic organizations in China became the targets of provocative activities. As a result, diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Chiang Kai-shek government were severed.

The Soviet Union always advocated the strengthening of friendship with the Chinese people and effectively supported Chinese patriotic forces. It repeatedly proposed to China the normalization of relations between the two countries. Such a Soviet position was warmly supported by progressive people in China. After the Japanese invasion of northeast China in September 1931, the movement to restore diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union gained great momentum in China. Chinese patriotic forces regarded the Soviet Union as a reliable ally against Japanese aggression. Under their pressure, the Kuomintang government had to agree to improve relations with the Soviet Union and restored its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

That action conformed to the interests of both the Soviet and the Chinese people, because it enabled the Chinese people to obtain international aid while suffering under the imperialists' aggression and, at the same time, it could prevent bellicose Japanese elements from getting near the Soviet border and stop their aggression. It must be pointed out that, in restoring diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Kuomintang rulers' motives were not peace in the Far East. Chiang Kai-shek and his trusted followers held that the closer Soviet-Chinese relations would surely worsen Soviet-Japanese relations and could eventually cause a war between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Chinese patriotic forces, unlike the Kuomintang clique, were sincerely hoping to unite with the Soviet Union to resist Japanese aggression. First of all, the Soviet Government wanted to support the Chinese patriotic forces. Before the Soviet-Chinese diplomatic relations were formally restored, the Soviet Union gave asylum to Chinese troops under General (Su Bing wen) who fled to the Soviet Union from northeast China under Japanese attacks. The Soviet Government flatly rejected Japan's demand to turn the commanders of those troops over to Japan. The Chinese patriots were accorded a warm welcome in the Soviet Union. When the commanders of the Chinese troops arrived in Moscow, they were cordially received by the people of the Soviet capital.

During the war of resistance against Japan which lasted 14 years, the Soviet Union always provided allout support for the Chinese patriotic forces and unswervingly fulfilled its internationalist obligations. Therefore, it dispatched troops to smash Japanese militarism. Historical facts prove that the position of Chinese revolutionary forces was further strengthened whenever Soviet-Chinese relations became closer; conversely, when Soviet-Chinese ties were weakened, the political situation in China would be worsened, the working people's revolutionary enthusiasm would be dampened and the reactionaries at home would be able to collude with imperialists to betray the Chinese people's interests.

TSEDENBAL, MPR GREAT HURAL HONOR BREZHNEV

PM141025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Opens"]

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Dec -- A routine session of the Mongolian People's Great Hural opened here today. Taking part in its work are Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and other leaders of the republic.

Those present honored the memory of L.I. Brezhnev with a minute's silence.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE

PM141343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Razuvayev report: "Threat to Peace in Asia"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Dec -- "Reagan's Military Policy -- Source of the Threat to Peace in Asia" -- that is the title of an article published in the newspaper NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

The elimination of the threat of war in Asia is an urgent task for countries in the region, the article says. The peace and security of Asia's peoples are threatened by American imperialism's aggressive policy. The United States has not renounced its claims to "world domination" and is seeking such domination by pursuing a position-of-strength policy.

The American imperialists, openly stating that the Korean Peninsula is a "forward bridgehead" for the implementation of U.S. world strategy, are spearheading their Asian strategy against People's Korea, stepping up their actions to turn South Korea into their own military-colonial base and pursuing a policy of war and division with regard to the Korean people.

Since the Reagan administration came to power the American imperialists' policy toward Korea and Asia has in general become still more aggressive and piratical in nature. Reagan has completely annulled the "plan for withdrawing troops" from South Korea once proposed by his predecessor and openly declared the perpetuation of the military occupation. On the pretext of "fulfilling commitments made by the United States" the U.S. Administration is engaged in a large-scale buildup of the American troops located in the south of the peninsula, stepping up preparations for a new war against the Korean people. All this is leading to increased tension in the Korean Peninsula and in the Far East.

Another important cause of tension in Asia, NODONG SINMUN goes on to note, is the strengthening of the military alliance between American imperialism and Japanese reaction, which has been particularly intensified since the Reagan administration came to power. This deal entails a threat to peace in Asia and a threat to its peoples' national security. In order to safeguard Asia's peace and security and the independence and sovereignty of its peoples it is necessary first and foremost to prevent the implementation of American imperialism's Asian strategy.

U.S.-PAKISTAN TIES, RESULTS OF ZIA TRIP VIEWED

PRAVDA Article

PM141631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Vladilen Baykov "Commentator's Column": A Dangerous Partnership"]

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has paid an official visit to Washington. He met with President Reagan and had talks with Defense Secretary Weinberger and other leading U.S. Administration figures. The main purpose of the talks, the press points out, as to "further strengthen the U.S.-Pakistani strategic alliance."

Since Ziaul Haq's military regime came to power in Pakistan and especially since the revolution in Afghanistan and the overthrow of the monarchy in Iran, Washington's interest in Islamabad has soared. In its efforts to consolidate U.S. supremacy in South Asia, the United States regards the extensive involvement of "friendly" regimes in its military preparations as an integral element of its "Asian strategy." The key role in these plans goes to Pakistan, a country occupying a strategic position in the region. The Washington figures intend to transform it into a bridgehead for subversive actions against India, the DRA, Iran and other states.

It is no accident that much was said at the talks in Washington about U.S. and Pakistani "interests coinciding" in Asia. As THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, President Reagan gave Ziaul Haq confirmation of the U.S. commitment regarding a 6-year program of military and economic aid for Pakistan worth $3.2 billion. Within the framework of the agreement concluded last year the Pakistani Army will receive up-to-date weapons.

The talks also touched on Afghanistan, concerning which the sides displayed a "proximity" of positions.

The United States' hostile attitude toward the Afghan revolution is well known. Washington is the chief inspirer and organizer of the undeclared war against the DRA. With the connivance of the local authorities Pakistani territory is extensively used by international reaction as a refuge and base for bands of mercenaries. Washington wants the enemies of the Afghan people to continue to be aided.

The press in a number of South Asian countries fears that fatal consequences for Pakistan and its neighbors might result from Islamabad following in the wake of Washington's adventurist policy.

IZVESTIYA Commentary

OW150728 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Washington correspondent A. Palladin "International Commentary": "Marriage of Convenience"]

[Text] "We are prepared to forget everything for the sake of shortsighted anti-Sovietism," burst out Senator Hatfield towards the end of Pakistan President Ziaul Haq's visit to Washington. Although Hatfield is from the same party as Reagan, his views, to put it mildly, do not enjoy popularity in the White House. Ziaul Haq's talks with the American Administration once again confirmed that the guiding star of the present U.S. Government in the international arena was and remains a desire for confrontation and the maintenance of hotbeds of tension in the name of the notorious "struggle with communism."

Relatively recently, Islamabad and Washington only talked with each other through clenched teeth. It was mainly Pakistan which bore a grudge agaisnt its partner. However, the Americans' main support in the Middle East, the shah's regime in Iran, collapsed and at that time the Carter administration, which had maintained that the system of government in Pakistan did not correspond with "the ideals of democracy," offered generous military assistance to Islamabad.

Soon the White House was occupied by Republicans who considered the amount of this assistance to be too low. Guided by strictly practical considerations, the main one of which was the establishment of a reliable bridgehead in a strategically important region ofthe globe, the Reagan government increased the assistance promised by Carter by no more and no less than eightfold. Washington pledged to grant Pakistan military and economic assistance totalling $3.2 billion during the next 6 years. In order to receive what was promised promptly and in full Ziaul Haq hastened to visit Washington.

The point is that on the eve of his visit talk about whether or not to keep the word given to Islamabad began once again on Capitol Hill. As a motive some congressmen alluded to the far from ideal -- from their point of view -- internal political situation in Pakistan, to reports about continuing efforts in this country to create an atomic bomb as well as to the fact that the overwhelming majority of illegal narcotics comes into the United States through Pakistan.

However, hesitation of this sort is alien to the White House. After all, only a few days earlier, as THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper wrote, Reagan even spoke about the Guatemalan dictator as being "completely devoted to the cause of democracy." The U.S. Administration also hastened to recognize as "satisfactory" the vague assurances of the Pakistan head of state about the nature and aims of the nuclear program. The main thing for the American Government was the readiness shown by Ziaul Haq to strengthen the military and stretegic alliance with Washington in which Pakistan is given the role of gendarme in the Middle East, or, if we use the language heard these days in the White House, "a bulwark of anticommunism" and "a frontline state."

In this way a new step has been made on the path of turning Pakistan into a base of aggressive international imperialism in Asia, particularly against the Afghan people. This dangerous game falls as a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Pakistani working people. It illustrates the unequal essence of the relations between the "strategic partners," one of whom, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "grants assistance and moral support" in the intrigues against Afghanistan while the other "takes upon itself the entire risk" of the dangerous policy.

In light of this, Washington's intentions to grant Islamabad a large consignment of modern weapons quite naturally evokes the justified anxiety of India, Afghanistan and other states of the region which condemn plans for turning Pakistan into a bridgehead for the subversive actions of U.S. imperialism.

Radio Moscow Analysis

LD141242 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] Last month Islamabad played host to the United States Attorney General Smith and to the Assistant Secretary of State Eagleburger. Early visits are planned for officials of still higher rank. As a rule, such visits are accompanied by propaganda campaigns with the mass media often mentioning the word cooperation. What kind of cooperation is this?

Analysis of the Pakistan-American economic contacts would immediately show that their development is inevitably accompanied by a growth of Pakistan's foreign debts. The sum has already topped $10 billion which means that the country has to spend more than 80 percent of aid it recieves from Western countries to pay off the loans.

Last year the Pakistani military regime concluded another agreement with the United States on military-economic aid valued at $3.2 billion. The conditions of the agreement can tell a story about the kind of cooperation the United States wants to impose on Pakistan. For example, the United States has allocated $1.6 billion for military shipments to Pakistan. The money is loaned at 14 percent interest for a term of 20 years. It is easy to estimate that Pakistan will have to pay $3.9 billion for the United States' weapons in 20 years. The economic part of the agreement provides for somewhat easier terms, yet on the whole the agreement concluded for 2 decades ahead has in fact made Pakistan fully dependent on the United States.

The dependence affects not only financial debts. There have been complaints in the Pakistani press that United States corporations directly or through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, interfere in the country's home affairs, trying to influence the economic policy of the present regime. The Washington administration uses thus economic and financial dependence of Pakistan to draw it into a so-called strategic consensus with the United States. Understandably these military-political contacts are also presented as cooperation which is allegedly beneficial for both Pakistan and the United States.

Yet the main area of so-called cooperation between the United States and Pakistan is now the participation of Pakistan in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Under the cover of talk about a threat from the north and with a blessing from Washington the Pakistani regime carries out a large-scale militarization program. The burden of military spending becomes more and more heavy for the people and this is also a result of cooperation with the United States, since Washington politicians want to put under arms the Asian countries which depend on them in the name of protecting the imperialist interests of the United States. During his tour of a number of Asian countries U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that America's allies should be prepared to sacrifice for the sake of protecting the interests of the free world.

All these facts make many Pakistani observers to take a sober look at relations between their country and the United States. This, they say, is in fact an alliance of the rider and the horse. Indeed, Washington leads Pakistan in a direction favorable to the United States and at the same time fully ignores Pakistani interests.

KARMAL ATTENDS SOVIET ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD141758 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul December 14 TASS -- A festive meeting was held in the capital of Afghanistan today to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, members of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, and heads of public organizations were in the presidium of the meeting.

Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society spoke at the meeting about the role and the significance of the establishment of the USSR and the fraternal allround relations between the Afghan and Soviet peoples. She said that the formation of the USSR was vivid proof of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy, and a historical consequence of the Great October Socialist Revolution which had ushered in a new epoch in the development of mankind.

Anahita Ratebzad spoke of the great achievements made by Soviet republics in diverse fields, and pointed to the peaceful foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government.

She made special note of the fraternal and inviolable character of Afghan-Soviet relations initiated by the great Lenin. Anahita Ratebzad said that there was no such force in the world that could undermine the mainstays of Soviet-Afghan brotherhood which had risen to a new level following the April Revolution.

TASS REPORTS BAKHTAR STATEMENT ON TRIBUNAL

LD132018 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 13 Dec 82

["Statement by BAKHTAR Information Agency" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul December 13 TASS -- Follows BAKHTAR agency statement:

According to Western news media extensive efforts are under way in Paris these days in order to stage a ridiculous show called the "trial of the revolutionary Afghanistan at the Permanent People's Tribunal."

Some people most of whom are known as opposed to our revolution and the homeland, and some of whom are entirely unknown want to try Afghanistan in this show which has certainly been prepared on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

These efforts are aimed at nothing else but to make a periodical propagandistic hue and cry against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Acting under the influence of some definite imperialist and reactionary sources, the "tribunal" is resorting to an action with which it will expose itself to the world people.

BAKHTAR points out that this "tribunal" has become a tool in the hands of reaction and imperialism, and that there are certain hands on the other side of the Atlantic which are manipulating it in the interests of their propaganda.

We are not and have never been opposing, went on the agency, that those who commit violations and crimes contrary to the internationally recognised norms and the recognised rights of nations, should be tried. On the contrary the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as the indisputable and legitimate representative of the people of Afghanistan, is the most fervent and honest defender of right and justice.

The agency asks in this connection who should be tried? The state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which, despite the conspiracies, crimes, interventions and the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism, is fighting to do away with centuries old backwardness and to create a just and humane society for the people of Afghanistan, or the reaction and imperialism which by waging an undeclared war, are openly interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign country?

Everybody knows that the sold out counter-revolutionary bands of Afghanistan, who are trained and armed by imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialism, resort to terror and harassment in our country, kill the innocent children, old men and women, set fire to the houses and belongings of the people, destroy mosques, schools and public properties, torture the ordinary people and forcibly rob them of whatever they have, prevent the transportation of primary goods needed by the people, plant bombs in congested places like restaurants, offices etc. and commit different kinds of other horrible crimes against the civilians.

Would it not be better to try the world imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialism for its crimes agains the people of Afghanistan and for the situation created around Afghanistan? - stated BAKHTAR.

Now all the people know that the U.S. imperialism is training sold out Afghan counter-revolutionaries in more than eighty military camps on the territory of Pakistan, arming them and exporting them into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for terror and subversion. As admitted by the U.S. Government itself the United States has so far placed weapons worth more than two hundred million dollars at the disposal of Afghanistan's counter-revolution.

The United States of America has put weapons of mass annihilation including even chemical bombs at the disposal of Afghanistan's counter-revolution with which they commit the most unforgivable crimes against the innocent people. For instance chemical bombs of CS type of U.S. manufacture were confiscated from counter-revolutionaries in Herat. Poisonous gas bombs were used by the bandits even in schools.

We have undeniable testimonies and documents in hand regarding this matter. Inter-alia, we have captured red handed the users of chemical bombs and interviewed with them before the international press. But our enemies are speaking nonsense. Moreover can anybody neglect the latest statements of the four member team of the U.N. experts in this respect?

The four member team of U.S. experts frankly declared that they have not found any sign showing the use of such bombs by the revolutionary state of Afghanistan and the limited contingents of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. What other reply the enemies of our homeland can have except silence or making of such shameless hue and cry?

The decision of the United States' Senate concerning the legislation of transfer of arms to Afghanistan's counter-revolution is indicative of the expansion of the dimensions of imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of our country.

Hundreds of counter-revolutionaries arrested so far, have admitted that they have learned methods of subversion in the military camps inside the territory of Pakistan by foreign instructors mainly Americans and have used American weapons for the killing of innocent citizens.

The recovery of great quantities of American weapons from the counter-revolutionary bands by the security forces of this country is an undeniable testimony of the interfereences of imperialists in the internal affairs of our country.

Right now, points out the agency, in addition to the other kinds of interventions tens of hours of radio programmes in the national languages of our country are devoted to disseminate lies and to distort the realities of our revolutionary country through the propaganda media of imperialism and reaction including the Voice of America, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Pakistan, Radio Israel and others. The anti-DRA propaganda campaign also includes publication of scores of venomous leaflets, booklets, fabricated news and so on.

We will not permit anybody including this "tribunal" to interfere in our internal affairs by staging such shows. Therefore, the revolutionary Afghanistan does not recognize this tribunal and rejects its decisions in advance, concludes BAKHTAR agency.

MAKEYEV HEADS COOPERATION GROUP TO LAOS

PM141617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Vientiane, 11 Dec -- A session of the Lao-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place in Vientiane from 6 through 10 December. The sides examined a wide range of questions pertaining to the expansion and deepening of Lao-Soviet economic, scientific and technical cooperation and noted its successful development during the period since the previous commission session.

The commission examined progress made in the construction of projects involving Soviet technical assistance and elaborated measures to improve the efficacy of Lao-Soviet economic, scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of existing agreements.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding. The Lao delegation was headed by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) Council of Ministers, and the Soviet delegation was headed by V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During its stay in Laos the Soviet delegation was received by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers.

USTINOV GREETS LAO COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

PM091525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Lao national defense minister:

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

In the name of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and all the servicemen of the Lao People's Army on the national holiday: the 7th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Lao people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and with the fraternal assistance of the socialist community countries have carried out major socioeconomic transformations and are successfully implementing the decisions of the third party congress regarding the creation of the foundations of socialism in the country. Their peaceful creative labor is vigilantly guarded by the Lao People's Armed Forces.

I wish the Lao People's Army personnel further success in improving their combat skill and strengthening the republic's defense capability.

May the friendship and combat solidarity between our countries' armed forces strengthen.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

INDOCHINA READY TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW100353 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has again appealed for efforts to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia. In an interview with a reporter of the Norwegian news agency and a Swedish reporter, he said that Vietnam would pull its troops out of Kampuchea after signing an agreement with China and after Thailand stopped interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

In this connection, station observer Mulatov writes: Nguyen Co Thach's statement shows that the SRV has good intentions and is sincere in its efforts to improve the situation in Southeast Asia. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have unswervingly struggled to make peace, security, stability and good-neighborliness a reality in Southeast Asia. So all concrete political proposals they put forward are aimed at realizing this lofty goal.

Listeners, allow me to give a brief account of the nature of these proposals. The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held a meeting this summer in Ho Chi Minh City, which put forward proposals that an international conference of a representative nature be called to discuss and solve questions about the maintenance of peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Laotian Foreign Minister Sipaseut who spoke at the current UN General Assembly session also reiterated these proposals.

In the meantime, the Indochinese countries had also put forward many proposals for improving relations with China. The foreign ministers conference in Ho Chi Minh City reiterated that the Indochinese countries are willing to sign a bilateral or multilateral agreement with the PRC. All these concrete proposals fully reflect the peace-loving constructive policies being pursued by the Indochinese countries. Although the foreign ministers conference in Ho Chi Minh City reiterated the willingness to conclude a bilateral or multilateral agreement with the PRC, there are many stumbling blocks in the way of realizing these proposals.

First of all, some forces like to maintain and aggravate tension in Southeast Asia at all costs. They have carried out subversive activities against Vietnam and its neighbor Laos and instigated the remnant Pol Pot bandits, entrenched in Thailand, to carry out armed provocations against People's Kampuchea. Not long ago, these forces rigged up a so-called Coalition Government by ganging up Kampuchean reactionaries abroad in an attempt to use the enemies of the Kampuchean people to overthrow the legitimate Government of Kampuchea. Imperialists and their lackeys also engaged in a hegemonic scheme to obstruct good-neighborliness between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Some forces in Southeast Asia are pursuing a policy of brutal intervention, provocation and blackmail. All this is running counter to the interests of the people and countries in that region and the interests of the Chinese people.

POLAND DENIES VISAS; CITES U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD142018 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw December 14 TASS -- PAP news agency reports that the Polish Government has issued a statement saying that in his speech on December 3, 1982, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski drew attention to the inadmissibility of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Poland, warning that if the activity of this sort continues, Polish authorities will be compelled to adopt corresponding measures in response. The U.S. Administration has ignored this warning and, moreover, is stepping up actions directed against the interests and sovereign rights of Poland. These include U.S. President Reagan's proclamation and statement of December 10 and the U.S. Senate's resolution of December 10 as well as the escalation of aggressiveness in the broadcasts of the U.S. radio stations the Voice of America and Free Europe.

In conjunction with the aforementioned actions and in accordance with the statement of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic made in his speech on December 12, 1982, the Government of the Polish People's Republic has decided to reconsider the volume and the procedure of scientific and cultural cooperation with the United States of America. Taking account of the fact that the special services of the United States constantly misuse scientific and cultural cooperation for spying and subversive purposes, the statement of the Polish Government says, the Polish side has been compelled to take measures to protect Poland's political, scientific and cultural interests and also for reasons of state security.

Specifically, a decision was taken to stop all the forms of scientific and cultural cooperation with the United States Information Agency, and with all other government agencies of the United States which conduct anti-Polish activities; to introduce a special procedure of considering any invitations connected with those forms of scientific and cultural exchanges which are to be maintained.

The Government of Poland emphasises once again that the responsibility for the worsening of relations between Poland and the United States rests with the U.S. side which has for a long time now been pursuing an anti-Polish policy, the statement says.

POLISH SEJM SESSION ENDS; MARTIAL LAW DISCUSSED

LD141628 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw December 14 TASS -- The session of the Polish Sejm ended its work today. The deputies considered the first reading of the bills of the special legal regulation in the period of martial law and on the special legal regulation in the period of suspension of martial law. The bills had been submitted to the Sejm by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

The Sejm decided to call its next session on December 18 to continue the discussion of the bills.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON U.S. VIEW OF POLAND

PM141431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Provocative Undertaking"]

[Text] Warsaw, December 10 -- The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has strongly condemned the new provocative venture by the U.S. Administration aimed at crude interference in Poland's home affairs.

Washington, the newspaper writes, is planning to stage-manage on December 12 a new sabbath [as received] under the pretext of a "demonstration of solidarity with Poland". The sabbath is planned to be held on the eve of the Polish Sejm session, which is to discuss a complex of problems concerning martial law. At that time American propaganda intends to stage a fresh anti-Polish campaign of slanders and misinformation aimed at impressing on the world public that the situation in Poland "will not change in principle."

In the course of many months the United States has been overtly and covertly interfering in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state. It is trying to destroy Poland's economy and deal a sizeable blow to the living standards of every Pole. In doing so, the United States not only violates the bilateral political, economic and cultural agreements signed with the Polish Government, but is also flouting the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. It is trying to impose diktat on a state with which it maintains diplomatic relations.

The Reagan administration, TRYBUNA LUDU continues, has become the main inspirer of the anti-Polish campaign. It is trying wherever it can to undermine our political interests, Poland's economic and international situation. The cause of the long-term and multifaceted anti-Polish campaign is Washington's open disappointment at the defeat which was suffered in Poland in the early hours of 13 December 1981 by the concept of confrontation drawn up by the American hawks. The latter event thwarted the perfidious plans for turning Poland into a detonator to destabilize the socialist community, to deepen the process of dismantling detente in Europe and cooperation of states with different social systems. To this day they in Washington cannot put up with the fact that the tactics aimed at fomenting fratricidal conflicts and anarchy in Poland has suffered a fiasco. These tactics were aimed at splitting the socialist community, on whose important defense line is Poland, an inseparable link of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Today the whole world knows that it is precisely the United States which is crudely interfering into Polish home affairs and demanding from our government and people that they resolve Polish problems in the spirit of the American East-West confrontation doctrine. The United States has brought crude pressure to bear on its West European allies in an attempt to make them take part in sanctions against Poland, which were designed to make it subordinate to American diktat.

In recent months, the newspaper goes on to say, examples of a pharisaical attitude toward Poland have been repeatedly shown by Reagan himself. He activated the powerful propaganda warfare machinery against Poland. The U.S. President and the members of his administration are not above even personal slanders and insults against the Polish leaders. Every Pole thinking in terms of the supreme state and national interests cannot help noting that the Reagan administration is undermining Poland's vital interests.

During his visit to the FRG and West Berlin last June, Reagan was apparently making overtures to the nationalists, who are known to put forward slogans of "uniting Germany" and revanchists, who do not wish to resign themselves to the final character of the Polish border along the Odra and the Nysa Luzicka Rivers. Reagan's monstrous armament plans provide for the deployment of several hundred medium-range missiles in Western Europe, above all in the FRG. These new types of weapons, in common with the missiles already deployed there, are aimed at targets throughout Polish territory. At the U.S. and NATO Headquarters they are talking about it shamelessly. Reagan's political "style," his obsession to impose on the NATO allies his hegemonist ambitions and his calls for a worldwide anticommunist "crusade" cause fear in Western Europe and meet with mounting criticism. This is particularly noticeable also because in Washington they are openly speculating on the possibility of waging a "limited nuclear war" in Europe.

But, TRYBUNA LUDU points out, there are increasingly more signals indicating that Europe approaches the vital problems of preserving detente and of cooperation between states with different sociopolitical systems in a different way than the United States does. The peoples of the east and west of the European Continent are guided in their mutual relations by the principles of a different political culture and philosophy of detente. In effect, there are standards of international relations between them which are different from those now practiced by Washington. There is growing awareness in Western Europe of the fact that Poland, which is regaining its strength and has powerful allies, has not and will not become a toy in the imperialist U.S. policy.

Behind all that there is the possibility of Europe's return to fruitful cooperation. In striking contrast against this background is the tough stance, ambitions and political ignorance displayed by the present U.S. Administration, which would like to view Poland as a tool of its policy. These are illusory hopes, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

POLISH ENVOY MEETS WITH KISELEV, OTHERS IN MINSK

LD141732 Minsk in Belorussian to Europe 2130 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Kociolek, the Polish People's Republic ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, met in Minsk on 9 December with Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party. (Raczkowski) who has been appointed consul general of the Polish People's Republic in Minsk accompanied the envoy. The meeting, which passed in cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Bronnikov, head of [the Foreign Relations] Department of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, and Maksimov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Belorussian SSR.

Kociolek also met with Aksenov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR. He was accompanied (Raczkowski), and the friendly meeting was attended by Mitskevich, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR, and other officials.

The ambassador also held talks with Maksimov, Belorrussian deputy minister of foreign affairs. Their talk passed in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the guest laid a wreath at a memorial to V.I. Lenin, and also at the monument-obelisk in Ploshchad Pobedy. He acquainted himself with outstanding places and new building sites in the town. Later in the day there was a meeting in the Belorrussian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Maksimov gave a lunch in honor of the ambassador.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES WITH USSR, CEMA

LD102154 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] A few days ago in one of his speeches which have become highly frequent, Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, once again crudely interfered in the internal affairs of Poland which are proceeding not in the way that they would like in Washington.

As is known, the White House is following a line for the destabilization of the situation in Poland, is doing everything in order to tear this country away from the community of socialist countries. In connection with this one would like to recall the positive results which have been achieved in Poland in the area of consistent reestablishment of socialist achievements. This was confirmed by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Olszowski who is on an official visit in Czechoslovakia.

In his speech he stated that Poland was, is, and will be, a firm link of the socialist community, leaning upon the inviolable union with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries; we intend, he said, to continue to make our contribution to the development of cooperation within the framework of the organization of the Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The development of the situation in Poland this year, Olszowski said, confirms that the country has attained successes which are receiving wider and wider positive response (?from the population). Moreover, the PZPR of course recognizes that before it there still lies a long difficult path to overcome difficulties. The process of normalization in Poland is made complicated by the activity of imperialist subversive centers which make use of any possibility to whip up tension in support of counterrevolutionary forces of the country.

'ANTI-POLISH' CENTER IN BRUSSELS DISCREDITED

LD100402 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Western secret services have set up a center in Brussels which calls itself Solidarity Coordinating Committee Abroad. The purpose of this committee is to bring under a single command Polish counterrevolutionaries who have settled abroad following the introduction of martial law in Poland. Details come from Aleksandr Danilov of our staff:

The coordinating committee came into being amid thriller-like secrecy. Its sponsors travelled different routes to come together and discuss the matter at a 2-day secret session in the Norwegian village of Sundvollen. The Norwegian news agency reported this meeting just a week after its participants had left the country.

Both official and secret NATO services had for a long time pressed for the establishment for such a coordinating committee. They wanted to bring together the many groups of Polish emigrants which continue to spring up under the name of Solidarity. The chief reason for this was that the self-styled trade union leaders in exile were failing in most of their anti-Polish operations. The various anti-Polish groups have been competing intensively with each other, claiming to be the sole representatives of the counterrevolutionary underground in Poland. Each wants to get an exclusive right to use the funds set aside for the anti-Polish activities.

To this end, these groups are outdoing each other in spreading lies about their country, Poland, and in inventing punishments for the fellow countrymen. The Brussels coordinating committee is designed to put an end to this squabble.

According to the Belgian newspaper LE SOIR, the first thing the committee chiefs did was to claim that the committee was the sole representative of the Polish counterrevolutionaries, since it was, allegedly, set up on orders from a top center in Poland. This allusion to the anti-Polish underground shows that the Brussels bureau intends to guide the activities of not only counterrevolutionary defectors, but of antisocialist groups inside Poland as well. Notably, the NATO Headquarters, situated close to the bureau have experts on anti-Polish operations on their staff. Among these experts are former Solidarity members.

In an interview with LE SOIR newspaper, the Brussels bureau chief, Jerzy Miulewski, spoke with respect of Solidarity's office in Paris, while showing contempt for all other Western-based Solidarity splinter groups. But that is no wonder; the Paris office reports directly to NATO's secret services, primarily to the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. In its anti-Polish operations, the CIA is known to rely on the Paris-based European bureau of the American Federation of Labor, AFL, and the Confederation of Industrial Organizations, CIO.

Managed by NATO secret services, the Polish counterrevolutionaries in exile have decided to switch from smashing windows in Polish offices abroad to direct subversive operations against their country.

GDR'S HONECKER RECEIVES KULIKOV, OTHERS IN BERLIN

LD151033 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Berlin today, Comrade Honecker received Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. [Honecker shown shaking Kulikov's hand; and Kulikov shown sitting at table flanked by other unidentified officers in Soviet military uniforms]

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES AGRICULTURE IN GDR

PM141519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and SED a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.F. Gudkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kursk CPSU Obkom, was in the GDR from 6 through 11 December. It familiarized itself with the SED's work experience in intensifying and improving the efficiency of agricultural production. The delegation was received by W. Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY MEETING HELD

LD151221 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia December 15 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party which has taken place here has discussed the draft plan of the socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1983 and the country's draft budget for 1983. The plenary meeting approved the main provisions of these documents and recommended that the Council of Ministers submit them for consideration and approval by the People's Assembly of the country.

The plenary meeting was addressed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH BULGARIA NOTED

PM081453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 26 November G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received N. Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

Questions of further expanding scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

PRAVDA NOTES WEINBERGER CONTACTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

PM101127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec -- B. Mamula, SFRY federal secretary for national defense has had talks with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who has been in Yugoslavia on an "official friendly visit" heading a U.S. Armed Forces delegation. TANJUG reports that during the talks there was a discussion of "questions of the further development of bilateral relations and some topical problems of mutual interest."

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV CABLE SFRY COUNTERPARTS

PM091617 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Belgrade LCY City Committee Presidium, and Comrade Bogdan Bogdanovic, chairman of the Belgrade City Assembly, in connection with the Yugoslav people's national holiday — Republic Day.

The telegram said: The Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Communists and the working people of Moscow congratulate you and the Communists and inhabitants of the SFRY capital on the national holiday -- Republic Day.

We are confident that fruitful Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, to the development of which Moscow and Belgrade make their own contribution, will expand and deepen for the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and the SFRY and the cause of peace and socialism.

On this portentous day we wish you, the Communists and all inhabitants of Belgrade, new successes in building a socialist society.

PONOMAREV-LED CPSU DELEGATION IN AUSTRIA 12 DEC

AU141029 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna -- On Sunday a friendly meeting was held in Vienna between B.N. Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] Chairman Franz Muhri.

The talk, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, covered a wide range of questions related to activating the struggle for peace and for halting the arms race, closing the ranks of communist parties, and rallying all peace-loving forces.

The sides reaffirmed the mutual endeavors to deepen the friendly relations between the CPSU and the KPOE, the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and the all-round development of the relations between the USSR and the Republic of Austria. The meeting was attended by V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Steiner, member of the KPOE Central Committee Secretariat.

PONOMAREV-LED CPSU DELEGATION AT KKE CONGRESS

Congress Opens

LD141748 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The 11th Congress of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] opened in Athens today. With stormy applause participants and guests of the congress greeted the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ponomarev Address

LD142154 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Athens December 14 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has described the victories of the democratic forces of Greece at the parliamentary and municipal elections as major positive events not only for Greece, but also for entire Europe. Addressing today the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece, [KKE] he said, that the results of these elections, together with the known changes in France, Sweden and Spain, convincingly demonstrate that the striving of the mass of the people for democracy and peace is gaining in strength. The potentialities of left-wing parties and organisations in Europe far from being exhausted (as representatives of the Western reactionary forces often claim), on the contrary continue growing.

These potentialities are not realised by their own selves, the head of the CPSU delegation said. Imperialism and the forces of international reaction have exerted and will continue exerting pressure on the countries, which strive for any transformations of democratic character. The implementation of such transformations presupposes vigorous actions in the interests of the mass of the working people, in the interests of peace. As the whole history of the working class movement has shown, this calls for a most close cooperation by all political forces declaring for their implementation.

Boris Ponomarev recalled that on these December days the Soviet people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the world's first united multinational Soviet state, and touched upon the results of the socialist construction in the USSR over that period, the course of implementation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the plans of the party and the people for the future.

Going over to international issues, he pointed out, that the present-day international situation is characterised by difficulties and tensions and an increased danger of war. Imperialism alone is to blame for all that.

The strategy of social revenue adopted by the aggressive forces of imperialism, above all of American imperialism, their attempts at halting social progress and ensuring their hegemony in the world through nuclear blackmail, outgrow into a lethal threat to mankind, the most serious one throughout the world of mankind's history.

The ruling circles of the USA and the militaristic NATO forces strive to destroy everything positive that was achieved in the seventies, bury detente and revive the cold war.

The official circles of the United States openly call for a "crusade" against socialism. Simultaneously the United States appears as a world policeman in the struggle against the national liberation movements. The aggressive circles of the USA are now high-handedly addressing open threats even to their allies. They are out to infringe upon the latter's sovereign right to develop economic and other relations with other countries at their discretion.

But, Boris Ponomarev continued, humankind has a real chance to block the way to war, to win the battle for peace. The potential of peace is truly huge in our times. Its social and political foundation is formed by the working class, the working people, the mass of the people of all continents. The truly worldwide anti-war movement has become an embodiment of the will of the masses.

There are no such real causes that could justify a lack of progress in the effort to put an end to the arms race. The clash of ideas should not outgrow into a confrontation between peoples and states. The Soviet Union firmly believes: no difference in interests, no inter-state contradictions should prevent securing man's paramount right -- the right to life.

Touching upon the Soviet Union's foreign policy on the Mediterranean, the head of the CPSU delegation recalled that the Soviet Union had put forward a whole package of proposals aimed at turning the whole of that area into a zone of peace and goodneighbourly cooperation. But the Western powers did not deem it necessary to respond to these proposals. Moreover, the USA and NATO have considerably aggravated the situation in that field too through their actions. The barbaric aggression of Israel, which is backed by Washington, against Lebanon and the long-suffering Palestinian people is continuing. Noteworthy are the attempts of the USA to consolidate on the sly its military presence in the region.

There has been no progress in the effort for a just settlement of the Cyprus problem. New American military bases are being created in Turkey. New American nuclear missiles, which NATO is going to deploy on the territory of Italy, are already looming large on the horizon.

An end shall be put to these very dangerous developments, Boris Ponomarev stressed.

It would be very important and right, if the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries -- participants in the Helsinki conference took up the examination of security problems in the Mediterranean.

A real counter-balance to the imperialist policy of building up tensions in the Mediterranean is the peaceloving foreign policy of the socialist countries and the non-aligned states situated there. A great role in this respect is also played by the activities of the public forces, which, like the Communist Party of Greece, are waging a principled struggle for security, peaceful development and mutually beneficial cooperation between all countries and peoples.

The policy of peace and detente is an expression of mankind's vital interests. Future is with this policy, Boris Ponomarev said in conclusion.

Florakis Speech

LD141756 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Athens December 14 TASS -- Never since the Second World War has the need of safeguarding peace and preserving detente been greater than today, said Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece. He was making a report at the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece which opened here today. The most reactionary circles of imperialism, above all, U.S. imperialism, are trying to find a way out of the general crisis of capitalism in the armaments race, in generating tensions, and in the cold war, Kharilaos Florakis said.

But never before have there existed so many forces capable of preventing imperialism from sliding into the cold war.

The speaker condemned as incorrect and dangerous the theory of two "superpowers" as the chief threat to the world. The purpose of such a theory, the speaker said, was to 'absolve U.S. imperialism's sins', and to gloss over the fundamental differences in the class essence and the policies of the two systems, Kharilaos Florakis stressed. The striving of imperialism for strategic superiority cannot but bring about corresponding measures of the other side. Otherwise a very dangerous situation would take shape, Kharilaos Florakis said.

If mankind has not been involved in a nuclear holocaust, it is primarily because the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community have the potential to meet the challenge of imperialism, he underlined.

Kharilaos Florakis called for the further development of the people's struggle for a Greek without nuclear weapons, without foreign bases, and for Greece's withdrawal from NATO, for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Balkans, for turning the Mediterranean and the whole of Europe into a zone of peace, detente and cooperation. With the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe it is bound to become a more probable theater of combat operations in the strategic plans of the United States, Kharilaos Florakis stressed.

The Communist Party of Greece regards the events in Poland from internationalist, class positions. Our resolute stance, Kharilaos Florakis said, largely contributed toward the failure of an anti-socialist campaign started by reactionary forces in Greece under the pretext of developments in Poland.

Under present international conditions that are critical for the peaceful future it is especially useful to express the common will for the further concerted action of communist and workers' parties on major problems facing mankind, Kharilaos Florakis noted.

This can be achieved through bilateral and multilateral initiatives, including the convocation of an international conference of communist and workers' parties, Kharilaos Florakis said.

Analysing the situation in Greece, the speaker noted that effective changes which the country needs meant, and will mean, in the first place the dissociation from the "Atlantic" orientation of Greece, this being a necessary condition for solving all the remaining problems of its further development, as well as a planned, anti-monopolist development of the economy for the good of the people, and a policy of meaningful democratisation.

Today like never before Greece needs new independent and peaceful foreign policy, said Kharilaos Florakis, because of the worsening of its national problems and an increased threat to peace in the region.

SECOND ROUND OF GREEK-U.S. BASE TALKS BEGIN

LD101950 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2258 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Athens, 9 Dec (TASS) -- The second round of talks between Greece and the United States on the future of American military bases on Greek territory began here today. The Greek delegation is headed by I. Kapsis, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the U.S. delegation by R. Bartholomew, a representative of the State Department.

The talks began on 27 October. They are being held because since the expiration 6 years ago of the 1953 Greek-American agreement on the use of the Greek bases by the Americans, the U.S. military bases and other installations on Greek territory have been operating on a temporary basis. In this connection, the United States and the NATO bosses have for a long time now been putting pressure on the Greek Government in order to keep these strategically important installations on the country's territory, consolidating this in a new agreement.

Before the Panhellenic Socialist Movement government came to power, the party's leader, now Prime Minister A. Papandreou, had repeatedly declared that previous agreements with the United States on bases were of a colonialist nature and never served the country's interests. Greece's long-term foreign policy objectives, he emphasized, would be withdrawal from NATO and the closing of the American military bases.

As a recent public opinion poll has shown, almost 60 percent of the population is firmly in favor of the speedy removal of American bases from Greek territory. "Down with the bases of death!" was the slogan of a youth rally held yesterday to protest the maintenance of American bases on Greece's territory.

According to an official spokesman of the Greek Government, if in the course of the talks the United States refuses to satisfy the conditions put forward by Greece, then Greece will demand the dismantling of American bases on its territory. As the press reports, commenting on the results of the first round of the talks, the United States still remains stubbornly reluctant to meet a series of conditions for keeping the American bases, conditions on which the Greek Government is insisting.

U.S.-DANISH TALKS FAIL TO RESOLVE 'DIFFERENCES'

LD141752 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 14 TASS -- The United States is increasing pressure on its West European allies in a bid to make them go along with the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on the continent, as has been clearly demonstrated by the talks held by President Reagan, Vice-President Bush and Defence Secretary Weinberger with Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter here.

As a high-ranking spokesman for the administration has told the media, Washington expressed to Schluter its "concern" over the Danish parliament's decision not to finance preparations for the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles within the NATO framework. The United States, the spokesman stressed, wants the NATO partners to honour their commitments to NATO. In other words the administration demands that the West Europeans pay out of their pockets for the turning of their countries into the Pentagon's "powder cellars".

Much attention was paid in the course of the talks to East-West relations and also to the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks. The U.S. leaders again lauded Reagan's notorious "zero option" demanding unilateral disarmament from the Soviet Union.

The sides also discussed trade and economic relations between the United States and West European countries, primarily the EEC. These relations have been dramatically aggravated during the recent period because of the protectionist selfish policy of Washington, trying to shift its own difficulties onto the shoulders of its partners. It follows from Schluter's address at a press conference that the sides have failed to iron out their acute differences. The positions of the United States and its allies on trade with socialist countries, according to the Danish prime minister, are far from "harmony."

SHULTZ IN FRG EMPHASIZES 'CLOSE LINKAGE' RELATIONS

PM141715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov report: "Seeking Supprt"]

[Text] Bonn, 8 Dec -- Today saw the end of a 2-day visit by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz to the FRG, the first country on his tour of Western Europe. He will also visit The Hague, Brussels, Paris, Rome, Madrid and London. The secretary of state is accompanied, as DIE WELT puts it, by nearly the whole of "Reagan's economic policy team," consisting of D. Regan, secretary of the treasury; J. Block, secretary of agriculture; and W. Brock, U.S. trade representative.

As today's newspapers write -- and this was also noted at Shultz' press conference in Bonn -- in talks with President K. Carstens, Federal Chancellor H. Kohl and Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher, the American side particularly stressed the need for the "close linkage" of the policy of the United States and the FRG toward the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, and this met with "understanding."

Shultz tried to justify the White House decision on deploying MX stragegic missiles by stating openly at the press conference that disarmament is only possible on condition that there is an increase in the military might of the United States and its allies.

The secretary of state's assurances on the allegedly firm U.S. desire to achieve positive results at talks with the USSR met with a positive response in Bonn's ruling circles. As for the broad stata of the West German public, they are becoming increasingly convinced that Washington is only interested in the first part of the NATO "dual decision" — rearming.

After the White House's enforced lifting of the unpopular sanctions against the Soviet Union, Shultz is now trying to obtain rapid agreement from his partners, including the FRG, to the imposition of additional restrictions on trade with the USSR and other socialist countries. Agreement was reached in Bonn that this question should be studied by all the NATO allies.

SHULTZ, FRENCH PRESIDENT DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD142226 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Paris December 14 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France today received visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and had a conversation with him. An official spokesman for the Elysee Palace said Francois Mitterrand had emphatically reaffirmed that France would never permit another power, even a friendly one, to make claims to determining the economic and trade policies of France. According to the spokesman, the president made a statement to this effect during the discussion of East-West relations and the differences between France and the United States which made themselves particularly felt in connection with U.S. sanctions against West European companies cooperating with the Soviet Union in carrying out the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline project. The president reminded the U.S. secretary of state that France paid close attention to the protection of its sovereignty.

OPPOSITION TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PROGRAM NOTED

LD142126 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In the Italian parliament's Chamber of Deputies, a debate is underway on the new government's program, which has been presented by Prime Minister Fanfani. Previously, there was a discussion of the program in the Senate, where it was subjected to sharp criticism by the opposition democratic parties, including the Communists.

There has been particular discontent over the government's economic proposals, which lead toward a further reduction in the Italian workers' standard of living.

SPANISH CONFIDENCE IN PSOE DEBATE REPORTED

PM081643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Chernyshev and TASS: "Socialists' Program"]

[Text] Madrid 2 Dec -- The Congress of Deputies — the lower house of the Spanish parliament -- has concluded a debate on confidence in the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] headed by F. Gonzalez.

The discussion of the government program put forward the previous day by F. Gonzalez, the candidate for the post of head of government, revolved mainly around the measures outlined by the government to extricate the country from the economic crisis.

In the foreign policy sphere F. Gonzalez reaffirmed the new government's intentions to halt the process of the country's admission to NATO's military organization. As he explained, this means that Spain will remain "outside the integrated military structure" of the North Atlantic bloc. He said that the government intends to hold a referendum on the question of Spain's NATO membership. Concerning the question of Spanish-American relations, the Socialists' leader pointed out that these relations must be equitable. F. Gonzalez also emphasized his government's determination not to allow the deployment of nuclear weapons on Spanish territory, and also to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty with certain reservations.

For their program to be approved the Socialists had to obtain the support of at least 176 deputies. When the vote was taken, 207 deputies from the PSOE, the Spanish Communist Party, the Democratic and Social Center and the Basque Left Party Euzkadiko Ezkerra expressed confidence in the government. The representatives of the Catolonian and Basque minorities and of the Catalan Republican left (21 votes) abstained. Some 116 members of parliament for the rightwing Popular Alliance, the Popular Democratic Party and the Union of the Democratic Center voted against. Thus, F. Gonzalez, secretary general of the PSOE became prime minister of Spain.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ ON NATO MEMBERSHIP, GIBRALTAR

LD081124 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid December 8 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the Government of Spain, held a press conference here after the first meeting of the new Cabinet.

Speaking of foreign policy matters, he said, that Spain would suspend the process of integration with NATO and revise its relations with it. He stressed that the old Cabinet when taking the decision to join NATO did not study the problem carefully enough to see how far this step meets the national interests of Spain. At the same time, F. Gonzalez said, the government of Socialists will strive to maintain an atmosphere of dialogue and cooperation with NATO countries and Foreign Minister Fernando Moran will attend the forthcoming session of the NATO Council although he will not sign its communique.

The head of the new government also said that the Cabinet decided to open from December 15 the frontier with Gibraltar for pedestrians. The first unofficial talk with Britain containing a settlement of the Gibraltar problem and the restoration of Spanish sovereignty over this British colony in Spanish territory are to be held in Brussels simultaneously with the NATO session, he said.

F. Gonzalez stressed during the press conference that his Cabinet would step up the struggle against terrorism.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER ON SOVIET TIES, SUPPORT

PM141707 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Comprehensive Support"]

[Text] Aden -- We are satisfied at the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen [PDRY]. The Soviet Union has given and continues to give our people comprehensive support, 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and PDRY foreign minister, has stated. The minister stressed in conversation with your TASS correspondent on the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the PDRY that the Soviet Union -- a true ally of the Yemeni revolution -- was one of the first to recognise the young republic. That support was of tremendous significance for strengthening our country's prestige in the Arab and international arenas, he noted. 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali pointed out that the Soviet Union's support for Democratic Yemen has promoted the development of the South Yemen economy.

LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS WASHINGTON

LD150030 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Dec 82

[From the "Window of the Arab World" program presented by N. Grechkov]

[Text] Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim is paying a 3-day visit to Washington. Observers point out that the main issue on the agenda of the talks between America and Lebanon will be the question of the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. In a statement to the press following his arrival in Washington, Elie Salim said the postponement of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon could possibly lead to a disaster for his country.

Recent events confirm the correctness of such words. The armed clashes which the Israeli occupiers have waged and intensified in Ash-Shuf -- the mountainous area in Lebanon -- have been going on for the past few weeks between the representatives of the Druze and the Maronites. As a result of these clashes scores of peaceful inhabitants are killed daily. The Israeli invaders refuse to allow the entry of government units to the area to put an end to this fratricidal fighting. All this evidence shows that Tel Aviv is clearly trying to use the clashes in Ash-Shuf and other areas of the country to exert direct pressure on the Government of Lebanon. The main reason behind this is to force the Government of Lebanon to sign a capitulatory peace treaty with Israel.

Lebanese President al-Jumayyil recently and very clearly expressed the stance of the Lebanese leadership. He said: Yes to peace, but no to capitulation. This stance does not please Tel Aviv and its protectors in Washington. It is not by coincidence that Habib and Draper -- the two infamous America envoys -- have returned to the Middle East. They have rushed to help the Begin government attain the common aim by joint military and diplomatic efforts, namely, to make the Government of Lebanon yield to the signing of a separate deal with Tel Aviv. It can be stated frankly that the two American envoys will adopt the same stance during the course of the current American-Lebanese talks in Washington.

NEW U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE SEEN FOR REGION

NC111539 Moscow In Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings, dear listeners.

I want to begin my talk today by referring to a letter from Mr Esma'il from Gorgan, who expresses concern about the nuclear arms race which the United States has started and writes: This nuclear arms race is becoming more and more dangerous every day and should be halted as soon as possible.

It is highly possible that southwest Asia, including Iran, is the area chosen by Washington as the basic sphere of activities for the new military doctrine. The program to establish a new military command center in January 1983 which has been labeled the U.S. Central Command and which has been approved by Reagan, is a manifestation of this. The sphere of activities of this program begins with Egypt in the west and stretches to Pakistan in the east and includes the Persian Gulf countries and Iran. Pentagon spokesmen have pointed out that the objective of the new command is to defend so-called vital interests in this region which, as we know, is very rich in oil resources. The Pentagon leadership has another objective in mind, too, as far as the new military command is concerned. This objective is to carry out gendarme activities, to support the puppet regimes in Oman, Pakistan and other countries and to intervene in the affairs of independent and sovereign countries of the region.

The U.S. Armed Forces maneuvers in the Persian Gulf, codenamed Jade Tiger, pursued this same objective. The Rapid Deployment Force, the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise and aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons participated in these maneuvers. Washington tried to keep these maneuvers confidential. This can be well understood. The United States wants to deceive the world public on the military preparations of the U.S. militarists. Despite this, the movement of the people of the world against Washington's militaristic policy is intensifying more and more each day. Leaders of independent Muslim countries, too, are voicing their opposition. Some days ago the Iranian Foreign Ministry strongly condemned the U.S. military maneuvers in the Persian Gulf and announced that these maneuvers are an intervention in the affairs of Near East countries and the continuation of U.S. domination with the assistance of puppet regimes with the objective of establishing control of this region's wealth. The Iranian Foreign Ministry statement points out that the people of the Persian Gulf should adopt a decisive stance and condemn this act.

As for the Soviet Union, it should be stated that our country persistently demands that an end be put to military preparations in any part of the world, including the Persian Gulf, and strives for the halting of the nuclear and conventional arms race. This was once again stressed by Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov when answering questions put to him by a TASS correspondent.

Iran a Target

NC101833 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Vladimir Isayev commentary]

[Text] According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. spying and information agency has prepared a report which states that the U.S. Armed Forces should be prepared to carry out war activities by using nuclear arms, not only against the Soviet Union, but also against other countries which have nuclear weapons or which are capable of producing them.

Our commentator Vladimir Isayev writes: The U.S. spying and information agency considers Iran, Pakistan, Iraq, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel among those Near and Middle East countries that are potential or actual owners of nuclear arms. Naturally, all of these countries are not mentioned in U.S. plans as targets of a nuclear strike. It is very clear that the Pentagon has no need to launch a nuclear strike on Israel, which is the strategic ally of the United States, armed with the most modern U.S. arms and implementing Washington's aggressive plans in the region.

On the contrary, the Washington Administration uses various means to encourage Israel's nuclear plans. When the International Atomic Energy Agency removed Israel from its ranks because it formulated nuclear plans against Near and Middle East countries and for bombing the nuclear research center near Baghdad, Washington decided to withdraw from this agency in a show of support with Israel. Aggressive Israel is intensifying its nuclear power under the support of the United States.

This also applies to Islamabad. According to THE TIMES OF INDIA, in the 1960's the United States delivered a nuclear reactor to Pakistan and trained more than 100 Pakistani technicians specializing in atomic energy. With the purchase of nuclear know-how, technology and the necessary equipment by companies in the United States and Western Europe which had no overt connection with Pakistan, Pakistan was able to build nuclear industries and, possibly, the atomic bomb.

[Word indistinct] Saudi Arabia and some other countries can undoubtedly become the target of U.S. nuclear blackmail. The Pentagon's repeated threats about occupying oil reserves in Arab countries is a proof of this. However, the first target for those insane people in the United States who admire the atomic bomb is undoubtedly Iran. After the overthrow of the monarchy and the declaration of the Islamic republic in your country, the Pentagon considered this as one of the major obstacles to the implementation of the U.S. expansionist policy in the Near and Middle East. This is why, during the last months of the Carter administration, the United States seriously studied the possibility of launching a nuclear strike on Iran. The former U.S. president himself had explicitly stated this.

The danger emanating from the United States for Iran at present not only continues, but it is intensifying every day. For example, according to reports being received some U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean, including Diego Garcia, have acquired nuclear arms. It is clear that these weapons may, at any moment, be used against Persian Gulf countries and, first and foremost, against Iran.

Dear listeners, these days we are witnessing the U.S. Armed Forces' maneuvers in Oman, which neighbors Iran. The U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise, carrying a number of bombers and fighters, as well as a number of AWACS-equipped aircraft are participating in these maneuvers. Iranian President Musavi Khamene'i stated in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio that these U.S. activities, like the maneuvers codenamed Bright Star carried out last year, are aimed at ensuring the necessary conditions for direct intervention in the affairs of the region's countries.

IRANIAN ACCOUNT OF LIFE IN USSR DISPUTED

GF131321 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Commentary by Soviet translator Ruman Emanuelov]

[Excerpts] A while ago, when I was reading the newspaper ETTELA'AT, I came by chance across an extensive series of articles by Mr Kumars Saberi about his observations during his trip to the Soviet Union as an official member of the Iranian delegation headed by the minister of housing and urban development, Mr Gonabadi. Naturally these articles attracted my attention since, as a translator, I accompanied this delegation while it was touring our country.

I recall last fall when the Soviet Government, in compliance with a request by the Iranian Government, invited a delegation of Iranian experts to come to the Soviet Union to familiarize themselves with and learn about building construction.

I remember that we tried to warmly welcome and treat the guests who had come to us from our neighbouring country, Iran. The Iranian delegation was to be shown our experiences in housing and building construction. We did not hide anything from them and showed them our achievements and problems. The members of the delegation were able to meet and talk with the heads of Soviet organizations. The members of the Soviet Government, even though short on time, were happily ready to hold extensive talks with the Iranian delegates.

During the tour Mr Saberi liked everything and approved everything. However, after reading his series of articles I sadly and amazingly discovered that he thought very differently from the way he spoke. The tone of the articles in which the author, because of a grudge, tried to portray the truth about life in the Soviet Union in a contrary manner caused amazement and sadness in me. This is becuase only someone with a grudge can portray voluntary work by Soviet toilers, those who work during public holidays and are happily and willingly working for the welfare and progress of their city, as a sham. Mr Saberi has written about many aspects of the life of the Soviet people, none of which can be called anything but a deliberate twisting of facts.

While reading Mr Saberi's articles I repeatedly asked myself how Mr Saberi, who is supposedly considered a faithful Muslim in Iran, ignores one of the rules of Islam -- do not cover truth with falsehood and do not deny the truth when you know it [passage in Arabic] -- and does not adhere to it. When he tried to portray a picture of a female street sweeper as the sign of unequality of men and women in the Soviet Union he completely ignored the aforementioned verse of the Holy Koran. According to official statistics, Soviet women make up 60 percent of all doctors and 80 percent of all teachers in the Soviet Union. One out of every three engineers in the Soviet Union is a woman. Soviet women fly aircraft, go to space, build houses and at the same time are the guardians of the family and look after their children. They enjoy the true respect of everyone in Soviet society. They do not get a pretence of respect. Mr Saberi also disliked the dimensions of industrial housing in the Soviet Union, including the style of housing made from prefabricate parts. It is clear to everyone that a solution to the housing problem, a very critical problem of the 20th century, is only possible through the construction of large apartment blocks with all the modern amenities.

People of Iran, even during the rule of the shah, were well conversant with the attempts at imaginary portrayal of life in the Soviet Union in such a contrary manner. I am sure, however, that Iranians are unlikely to believe such rubbish.

ALGERIAN-USSR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE PLANS

PM081509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Neznamov report from V. Volodin, V. Mikheyev "World Today" feature: "Cooperation Strengthens"]

[Text] Algiers -- A session of the Algerian-Soviet intergovernmental subcommission on agriculture has ended here. In the course of its work agreement was reached on expanding cooperation between the USSR and Algeria in various sectors of agricultural production. It is envisaged, in particular, that Soviet specialists will take part, together with their Algerian colleagues, in organizing the republic's veterinary service and creating three model livestock units and will study the conditions and formulate recommendations on the development of sheep raising and horse breeding and the implementation of irrigation and reforestation operations in the country's arid regions.

RSA'S 'INCURSION' INTO LESOTHO CONDEMNED

UN General Assembly Debate

LD141930 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 14 TASS -- The United Nations General Assembly has strongly condemned the South African racist regime for its unprovoked armed incursion into Lesotho which resulted in the deaths of innocent people.

Interrupting the scheduled discussion of the issue of Namibia, the assembly adopted a resolution issuing an urgent call to the Security Council to take prompt action in order to prevent South Africa from repeating its acts of aggression againt Lesotho and other neighboring independent African states, and its attempts to destablise the situation in these countries.

The General Assembly expressed the conviction that international solidarity with Lesotho was of great importance to effectively countering the policy of pressure which Pretoria had been using in a bid to coerce neighboring countries into abandoning their opposition to apartheid, and discontinuing the giving of refuge to South African patriots.

The resolution was adopted without voting, but the U.S. representative immediately made a statement saying that his delegation did not support it. Thus, Washington hurried to send a signal to Pretoria that it has friends overseas who do not have any objections to racists' banditry. In actual fact this is nothing less than encouragement to the apartheid regime to perpetrate further aggressive sorties against independent African countries.

Presenting the draft resolution on behalf of the group of African countries at the United Nations, Ali Triki (Libya), the group's chairman, declared that the racist regime would have never dared to pursue such arrogant policy without the support of Western powers, first of all the United States.

Moscow Public Meeting

LD142236 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- A public meeting in Moscow today angrily condemned racist-ruled South Africa's armed intrusions into the territories of Mozambique and Lesotho and its continued aggressions against other neighbouring states.

Speakers emphasised that the escalation of imperialist intrigues in the south of Africa, South Africa's attempts to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the frontline African states, and the U.S Administration's course of open cooperation with the Pretoria regime are aimed at destabilising the situation in Africa and are posing a grave threat to world peace.

SITUATION IN SURINAME 'GRADUALLY NORMALIZING'

LD141924 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Havana December 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Antonov reports:

The situation is gradually normalizing in Suriname where the Armed Forces last week suppressed an attempted counterrevolutionary coup last week, dispatches from the capital of that country, Paramaribo, report. Schools and other educational establishments, banks and shops resumed their activity. Communications with foreign countries have been restored. Nevertheless, the curfew has not yet been lifted in view of the intricate situation.

Spokesmen for the military authorities said that the investigation continued in the cases of persons arrested on suspicion of being involved in the conspiracy. It was ascertained during the investigations that the counterrevolutionaries had maintained close contacts with the embassies of the United States and the Netherlands in Paramaribo and had been assisted from abroad. This has already been the sixth attempted right-wing coup since February 1980 when a group of young progressively-minded military overthrew the corrupt colonial regime of Arron and led the country onto the road of democratic transformations in the interests of the broad mass of the people.

The vigorous actions of the Armed Forces and the National Military Council, headed by Daysi Bouterse which upset the plans of the reactionaries who tried to revert the country to the former order, aroused a furious response in Washington and The Hague. The Netherlands decided completely to end economic aid to its former colony, and the United States, as follows from news agencies dispatches, considers the possibility of taking a similar action.

Most public organizations of Suriname vigorously denounced the outside intervention in the internal affairs of the republic and expressed their full support of its present government.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT SEND CONDOLENCES TO NICARAGUA

LD105950 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a message to the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, expressing deep condolences over the loss of human lives in a crash of a Nicaraguan transport helicopter on December 9, and asked to convey sincere sympathy with the families of those killed in the crash.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S L. AMERICA TRIP

Salvadoran Patriots

LD100958 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Havana December 10 TASS -- Ronald Reagan's recent trip to Honduras and Costa Rica and his talks with the leaders of the fascist regimes of El Salvador and Guatemala had for its aim to coordinate the sinister designs of U.S. imperialism against the national liberation movement in Central America.

This was said by representatives of the Salvadorean patriotic forces -- Andres Fabregas, coordinator of the Executive Secretariat of the World Front for Solidarity with the Salvadorean People, and Margarita Gonzales, who represents revolutionary Salvadorean organisations in Cuba -- at a press conference in the Cuban capital.

Washington, the patriots stressed, also wants to play the "Israeli card" in its Central American game by drawing Tel Aviv, its most loyal ally, into active participation in intervention in the region.

The visit of Israeli Defence Minister A. Sharon to Honduras assumes special political meaning in this context, they said.

'Alliance' With Brazil

LD091946 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The results of U.S. President Reagan's visit to Brazil are marked by sharp disagreements. Our correspondent Mikhail Mayorov reports:

As one American politician has joked, many people in Washington have been interested to find out recently that Brazilians speak Portuguese. In terms of the size of its territory Brazil is almost equal to America itself, and the city of Sao Paulo is bigger than Chicago. There is, we know, a grain of truth in every joke, and if Brazil has indeed recently found itself in the focus of Washington's attention, it is primarily because the Latin American giant which has grown in economic terms has begun to find increasingly rarely a language in common with it.

This was confirmed by the recent visit to Brazil by Reagan, chief of the White House, who was on a trip around Latin America, in his own words, on a mission of peace and democracy. It is easy to understand the restrained reaction which it produced both here and everywhere on the continent.

What talk can there be of peace if the White House has recently adopted a decision on the deployment of the new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles? [words indistinct] Washington openly supported the aggressive actions of London, which restored by force the colonial order on the islands in the South Atlantic. In general, what is the meaning of its understanding of peace and democracy if in Central America it gives aid to the repressive junta of El Salvador which is waging war on its own people? These two concepts could hardly be applied to the Brazilian-American trade and economic partnership either, since it is marked by diktat, high-handedness and discrimination.

It is understandable why the Brazilian-American dialogue which took place here suffered from an absence of mutual understanding. Brazil, as was unambiguously stated in official circles here, cannot accept the idea of an automatic alliance with the United States and seeks equality in trade and economic relations. This means that the sides are indeed speaking in different languages.

Strengthening Dictatorships

PM101609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent I. Golembiovskiy dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Subject": "According to Old Recipes"]

[Text] Mexico City -- U.S. President R. Reagan has completed his 5-day tour of Latin American countries.

After Brazil and Colombia he visited Costa Rica and Honduras, where, in addition to the leaders of those countries, he met with A. Magana, interim president of El Salvador, and Gen R. Montt, head of the Guatemalan dictatorship.

Although official Washington spokesmen tried to present this tour as something like a "goodwill mission," many Western commentators believe that one of the chief aims of the President's tour was to spur rightwing forces on the continent to action and strengthen the alliance of dictatorial regimes in the struggle against national liberation movements.

After his talks with the reactionary rulers of El Salvador and Guatemala the head of the White House declared that "progress in observing human rights" is supposedly to be observed in those countries. This, despite the fact that shortly before his trip data were published in the press, including the American press, according to which the number of civilian victims in Guatemala over the past 6 months is close to 3,000, while in El Salvador the authorities are continuing real genocide with regard to their own people.

These assertions by the U.S. President were followed by a promise to increase American military aid to both dictatorial regimes next year. Speaking in San Jose, El Salvador's ruler Magana in turn declared that the authorities will not agree to any talks with representatives of the country's national liberation forces, and this means that they intend to rely only on military means in the struggle against the patriots.

During the visit President Reagan confirmed the U.S. desire to increase military aid also to Honduras, although that country cannot complain of a lack of American subsidies. Thanks to U.S. dollar infusions Honduras already has the largest air force in Central America and modern tanks and artillery. Many officers have been trained on American bases; approximately 100 American military advisers have been attached to the Honduran Army.

To judge from local press reports, the desire to strengthen in every possible way the alliance of the three dictatorships -- Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala -- was discussed at the meetings in Central America. But it is an open secret against whom this "iron triangle" is spearheaded: primarily against Nicaragua. Counterrevolutionary gangs of the surviving stooges of former Nicaraguan dictator Somoza are being formed, armed and trained on Honduran territory and are carrying out piratical raids from the border regions, killing and robbing local inhabitants, blowing up bridges and burning entire settlements.

After the Washington administration approved the plan of secret CIA operations to destabilize the people's Government of Nicaragua at the beginning of this year, the "secret war" against the Sandinist revolution assumed an unprecedented scope. It was precisely during Reagan's tour that THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that there are 150 agents of the U.S. spy department in Honduras, all of whose activity is directed exclusively against Nicaragua. Evaluating the results of Reagan's visit to Central America, the Mexican and Latin American press emphasizes that the U.S. Administration still puts its trust in strong-arm methods in implementing its policy in that region, gambling chiefly on the dictatorial antipopular regimes.

Korionov Comment

PM091005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov article under rubric "Our Commentaries": "Disguised as a 'Friend'"]

[Text] "This will be a tour in the name of democracy and peace," U.S. President R. Reagan announced, setting off on a tour of a number of Latin American countries. Now that the trip has ended, there are once again grounds for comparing the White House's declarations with its practical deeds.

Characterizing the U.S. President's visit to Brazil, the newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL wrote that the public and business circles were dismayed and irritated by the manner in which the American delegation began the talks. "It is like the Texas method," the newspaper noted. The guest promised to give "first aid" to Brazil, whose economy, like that of other Latin American countries, is experiencing great difficulties, largely as a result of the unequal [neekvivalentnyy] exchange imposed by American monopolies. But this is an unusual kind of "aid," not only because it is granted on very tough terms (at 9 percent interest). Addressing business circles in Sao Paulo, Reagan, in speaking of the resolution of economic problems, called on Brazil to follow "our example."

Explaining what this means, THE WASHINGTON POST writes that what is demanded of Brazil, Mexico and other countries is "negative economic growth, increased unemployment and reduced support from the government for the poor." The Latin American public assessed Reagan's calls as an attempt to export to those countries the notorious "Reaganomics," whose essence Carlos (Argaes), director of a Colombian scientific research institute, described briefly but expressively like this: "It is absolute disaster for Latin America." At the same time, in granting "aid" to particular Latin American countries, the Washington administration requires them to increase purchases of American weapons so that the purchasing countries become stronger "in the interests of the struggle against communism."

Under cover of the "struggle against communism," U.S. ruling circles are in reality striving to regain their former positions in Latin America, which are being implacably undermined by the peoples' anti-imperialist liberation struggle. In particular, Washington is making new attempts to strengthen military dictatorial regimes, seeing them as obedient instruments. Not for nothing was one of the main purposes of the U.S. President's trip a meeting with the leaders of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Trying to make this meeting look more respectable, Washington organized the press publication of materials intended to prove that "progress" is allegedly taking place in those countries in the cause of implementing human rights. In El Salvador the eve of the meeting even saw the announcement of the creation of a government human rights commission headed by...the chief of police! But this camouflage hardly deceived anyone. After all, everyone knows, for instance, about the Indian peasants' blood flowing in Guatemala or the atrocities perpetrated by the Salvadoran military in their own country.

It is equally obvious that the U.S. President's meeting with the dictators of countries located close to Nicaragua was another step along the path of preparing armed adventures against that freedom-loving country.

No, the guest from the White House could not disguise the true aims of his trip.

ARRESTS OF BRAZILIAN CP MEMBERS REPORTED

LD151025 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Brasilia December 15 TASS -- According to newspapers' reports, the federal police of Sao Paulo have arrested about a hundred members of the Brazilian Communist Party, among them Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and several members of the party's Central Committee. They were detained by police in the building of the editorial office of VOZ DA UNIDADE, central newspapers of the Brazilian Communist Party, where the seventh congress of the party was to take place.

The press points out that most of the arrested were later released, but that the leadership of the party and a number of prominent activitists still remain under "preliminary arrest" pending a final decision of the military court.

Madrid December 15 TASS -- Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party, is seriously ill, an EFE correspondent reports from Sao Paulo. With reference to a statement by Giocondo Dias' attending physician, the correspondent points out that the 69-year-old general secretary of the party suffers from glaucoma and diabetes and may become blind if deprived of medical attention.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS CUBAN ARMED FORCES DAY

PM101147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Subcommander A. Shcheglov article: "The Island of Freedom's Army"]

[Excerpt] In the years following the [Cuban] revolution the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], through the will of the party and the Cuban people and with the fraternal assistance of the USSR and other socialist community countries, were transformed into an Army of a socialist type provided with modern combat equipment. Particular trouble was taken to ensure that the FAR should find themselves equal to present-day requirements and have well-trained command, political and technical cadres.

In recent years through the fault of American imperialism the situation in the region of Central America and the Caribbean has become severely exacerbated. The U.S. ruling circles have intensified military preparations in the region, which are aimed primarily against Cuba. The constant U.S. anti-Cuban threats and provocations cannot leave the Cuban people unconcerned. The Communist Party and the country's government are doing everything necessary to strengthen their motherland's defense capability.

Cuban servicemen continue to maintain and augment the glorious revolutionary and combat traditions of the heroes of Moncada and the Granma, the Sierra Maestra and Playa Giron. The sons of those bought freedom to the Cuban people are today serving in the FAR's ranks.

Party political work has become the decisive factor assisting the execution of the tasks confronting the FAR. The party leading role has an enormous influence on raising the level of combat training and combat readiness, the forces' morale and political spirit and the strengthening of personnel discipline. More than 90 percent of FAR officers are members of the Communist Party or the Union of Young Communists of Cuba.

Today the Cuban servicemen by daily military labor are improving their combat skills and strengthening the FAR's combat readiness. The socialist competition which has developed in the servicemen's collectives is a powerful stimulus in the solution of the tasks confronting the units and subunits. Many soldiers and sailors, NCC's and officers have successfully fulfilled the socialist pledges they adopted in honor of FAR Day.

The Cuban servicemen, along with their people, are now preparing to mark in worthy fashion the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union's formation. The Army press and Cuba's radio and television are devoting a particular place in special articles and broadcasts to the successes of the land of the soviets as it moves toward its glorious jubilee. Among the FAR's personnel various measures devoted to this date are being organized.

The regular anniversary of Cuba's FAR is being greeted by the heroic working people of the island of freedom and its servicemen with new successes in labor and military affairs. They are confidently advancing along the path mapped out by the Communist Party of Cuba.

FURTHER SPEECHES AT SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

RSFSR Deputy

PM081041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abridged account" of speech delivered by Ye.F. Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

Yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum was a great event in the country's socio-political life. The plenum resolution and the speech by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, profoundly and comprehensively analyse the tremendous work of the party and people in connection with implementing the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions, focus attention on the need for the all-round utilization of production reserves and define concrete ways of further developing the economy and increasing the people's well-being.

The republic's agricultural workers, inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, are working persistently to implement the Food Program. Procurements of grain crops, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, milk, eggs and other products have increased compared with last year. The productivity of livestock and poultry has increased. A notable new step forward has been taken along the path of the social restructuring of the countryside.

But alongside what has been achieved, we can also see significant unutilized reserves. The development rates of a number of sectors are lower than envisaged by the 5-year plan. There are still instances of a failure to commission capacities on time and of laggardness in assimilating them; fuel, energy and raw materials resources are not used economically everywhere and above plan idle time of equipment and losses of work time are only slowly being reduced.

The republic's government and local party, soviet and economic organs are adopting measures to eliminate existing shortcomings.

The progressive, dynamic development of the RSFSR's economy in 1983 is ensured within the country's unified national economic complex. National income will increase by 3.7 percent, and it is planned to increase the productivity of public-sector labor by 3.4 percent and to obtain more than 90 percent of the growth in national income on this basis.

Much work lies ahead in further developing the republic's agriculture and implementing the Food Program.

A steady upsurge in the people's well-being is planned in accordance with the long-term social program elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades: In resolving the main task of the 5-year plan -- that of increasing the Soviet people's material well-being -- a major role belongs to the republic's textile and light industry. Unfortunately their enterprises have not been working in a stable fashion recently and production growth rates are falling. The work of the textile industry is particularly worrying. This is our republic's oldest sector, where many enterprises have been in existence for more than 100 years and half of them have not undergone radical modernization.

Textile industry enterprises, where primarily women work, operate on a three-shift basis with a high intensity of labor. There is an exodus of manpower from the sector. In recent years much work has been done to replace obsolete machines and machine tools with new ones. But delivery is not taking place on a comprehensive basis and they are used on the production line together with old, low productivity equipment.

We believe that the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry must examine this question very attentively and make provisions -- both in implementing the 1983 plan and in elaborating the plan for subsequent years -- for higher rates of retooling and modernization of light and textiles industry enterprises.

Comrade Deputies! The motherland of October is greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm. On this glorious anniversary the Soviet Union stands before the world as a unified family of equal republics building communism together, as the hope of progressive forces for a better future for mankind. This unity helps us to successfully implement the party s plans.

I submit a proposal to ratify the plan and budget for 1983 taking account of the amendments and additions made by the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

Moscow Delegate

PM091315 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 2

["Excerpts" from speech delivered at 23 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet by Deputy S. Ye. Yatskov, (Krasnopresnenskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow) Moscow railroad depot locomotive team leader]

[Excerpt] The fruitful results of the implementation of plans are very apparent in Moscow. The plans for economic and social development are being successfully implemented in the city, enabling people's working and living conditions to be appreciably improved. At the same time there are still difficulties and shortcomings in solving a number of vitally important questions of the city's development. The housing problem remains acute in Moscow. Hundreds of thousands of Muscovites are awaiting improvements in housing conditions, but housing construction is being reduced every year in the current 5-year plan. And insufficient finance is being provided to lay out new residential districts in a comprehensive manner, so these districts do not have enough children's preschool establishments, hospitals and polyclinics or trade, public catering and municipal services enterprises. Construction of highways, power and heating networks and water supply and sewerage systems is lagging behind the general pace of city development, since insufficient funds are being allocated to this work. Industrial enterprises are being renovated slowly. The transport problem is acute. The existing capacities of Moscow's motor truck pool do not completely ensure the freight shipments. City passenger transport is subject to great wear and tear, resulting in long stoppages and making repair work protracted and costly. As a result traffic schedules are being violated, lines are forming at the transport stops and working people are beginning to complain.

The lag in resolving the aforementioned problems is delaying the implementation of the general plan for the development of Moscow for 1971-90, approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. We ask the USSR Gosplan and the appropriate ministries and departments to examine and take account of the questions raised.

Comrades! The recent report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan by industry in the first 9 months of 1982 arouses legitimate satisfaction. At the same time this report also shows our shortcomings. Railroad workers consider it their important task to eliminate these shortcomings as rapidly as possible, and they will exert every effort to fulfill and overfulfill the targets for the shipment of national economic freight and to improve passenger services.

At the same time I would like to mention the problems which railroad workers cannot solve by their efforts alone.

We engineers sometimes have to restrict the speed of locomotives because of the technical state of the tracks, which have deteriorated recently. Yet last year alone railroad transportation was undersupplied with 3,000 km of rails and over 7 million ties. There is also a shortage of freightcars. The demand for them is growing, but the supply is diminishing. The country is producing first-class locomotives for us, but they are not always being provided with spare parts. We appeal to the workers of metallurgy enterprises, the timber industry and transport machine building to pay off their debt to the railroads. This is important for the whole of our economy.

Riga Delegate

PM101203 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech delivered by Ya.Ya. Vagris, first secretary of Riga Communist Party Gorkom (Oktyabriskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR) at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] Historically distinct disproportions have taken shape in Riga between, on the one hand, industrial development and, on the other, housing construction and municipal services. Water supply and sewerage capacities and road building are lagging behind. This is becoming a brake not only on social projects, but also on those of a production nature. At times enterprises experience a shortage of water for manufacturing requirements and difficulties with waste water disposal. The problem of conserving the environment and safeguarding the purity of the Baltic waters has become acute. Because of a shortage of housing and kindergartens many enterprises' collectives are unable to keep their cadres up to strength, and for this reason cannot achieve the planned capacities.

At the end of 1980, with the aim of eliminating this situation the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on measures for further development of Riga's municipal services in 1981-85.

This resolution on the solution of the city's problems envisages funds being attracted from a number of union ministries in the form of shared participation in the construction of housing, kindergartens and a network of public amenities.

The gorispolkom has ordered planning documentation for the appropriate volumes of capital investments, and preparatory work has been carried out. However, certain union ministries -- those of the electrical equipment industry, heavy and transport machine building, the automotive industry and instrument making, automation equipment and control systems -- have allocated in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan less than half of the capital investments envisaged in the resolution. And even less money is planned to be allocated in 1983.

We addressed ourselves on this question to the relevant ministries. However, the replies received to date contain only excuses, and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry has not replied at all.

I want to take this opportunity to turn again to the leaders of the ministries mentioned with an urgent request that they reconsider their attitude to the fulfillment of the USSR Council of Ministers' resolution and ensure the allocation of capital investments to the Riga plans in accordance with the established targets.

Tashkent Deputy

PM091731 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Speech by Deputy U. Umarov (Tashkentskiy-Chilanzarskiy Electoral Okrug) at the 24 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] Tashkent has one of the highest population growth rates: three times greater than the national average.

Naturally, high population growth makes the task of expanding the construction of housing and other social, cultural and consumer projects very urgent.

All this demonstrates that one of the chief tasks is that of accelerating the development of the city's construction industry base. At the moment it falls seriously short of present-day demands. Our housing construction plants and combines were planned with a view to constructing 4 and 5 floor buildings. This remains the main type of construction today. Therefore, in our city's conditions the only possible, the only correct solution, to the housing problem is high-rise buildings.

This is a very urgent problem. About 75 percent of all housing construction should be of the high-rise variety. The USSR State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture has approved our proposals on this matter. In this connection there has long been a need for the modernization of plants and combines and for a reorientation toward the construction of high-rise buildings. This requires extra resources and funds. And we ask the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy to make a positive decision on this question, which has great economic and social significance.

Tashkent has many young people and therefore we attach special significance to the construction of schools and children's preschool establishments and the creation of all the requisite conditions for the protection of mother and child. All this attracts the special concern of republican and city party organizations.

The solution of the housing problem and other social tasks in view of the city's specific demographic situation is possible only with the help of central union organs. The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and other union ministries and departments whose enterprises and organizations employ tens of thousands of city residents could be of great assistance in this area.

The next important problem is that of developing the city's municipal services. Questions of a centralized water supply, heating and drains are particularly acute. Yet every year sees a drop in capital investments in these areas. Their share of the total capital investments in housing construction has dropped by 16.5 percent compared with the first year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The situation regarding these questions in the republic as a whole is even worse. We therefore ask the USSR Council of Ministers to specially examine and solve them.

Tajik Deputy

PM141153 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by K. Makhkamov, (Dushanbinskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR) at 24 November morning session of the USSR Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] We should particularly like to note that in conformity with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum the draft plan envisages a wide gamut of measures for the development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. Their implementation will become a major step in the realization of the country's Food Program and, ultimately, in the enhancement of the people's prosperity. Party and soviet organs, by carefully analyzing the work of agriculture as the basis of the agroindustrial complex, are seeking to reveal and utilize more fully the potential for increasing food production. The main emphasis is being placed on the intensification of arable farming and stockraising so that all sectors may become more stable and productive. The indispensable condition for the successful solution of this task is irrigation, which is the basis of our farming. We must increase the provision of water for existing irrigated arable land and be more energetic in bringing new land under cultivation. This constitutes our basic reserve.

The acute need for bringing into agricultural use that land which is suitable for irrigation is also dictated by the rapid population growth, which is the highest in the country. At present there is only 0.13 hectares of irrigated arable land per capita of the republic's population. With appropriate assistance from union organs we could considerably accelerate the irrigating and opening up of land. By so doing capital investments are recouped quite quickly since from irrigated land in our southern regions we can obtain a minimum of two harvests a year. The opening up, for example, of a small proportion of the land in the republic's foothill and mountainous regions has made it possible to ensure the development of commodity potato growing and to achieve an increase in state purchases of this valuable produce from 8,000 tons in 1965 to 78,000 tons in 1981 with an average yield of 172 quintals per hectare.

Nevertheless, approximately 50,000 tons of edible potatoes are still being brought into the republic from outside. The state is incurring expenses connected both with the overloading of railroad transport and with losses during transit. If the necessary assistance were to be given, then Tajikistan as early as in the next 4-5 years, could fully cover the population's edible potato needs and dispense with their importation. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry have our proposals on this question. We would ask that their examination be expedited.

At one time Tajikistan's mountainous regions were cut off even from each another, but today they share common experiences with the whole of the country. The party and government are giving particular attention to questions of development. The 1967 USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Development of the Economy and for Raising Material and Cultural Standard of Living of the Population of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast" has played a truly historic role in the present prosperity of the Soviet pamirs, which has become a region of the national economy which is undergoing intensive development.

This region, which is the highest mountain region in the country, was electrified long ago. Energy consumption is growing steadily. During the 10th 5-Year Plan alone it increased by 2.1 times. Earlier, the technical and economic potential allowed the construction there of only small-scale GESes and power stations fired by liquid fuel. The further buildup of diesel power stations or the construction of thermal power plants is extremely inexpedient owing to the exceptional distance for fuel shipments transported by road. The specialists' calculations show that the most economical means of making up for the growing electricity deficit lies in the construction of a cascade of small hydroelectric stations on the River Gunt. The commissioning of the first station would obviate the need for the importation of a considerable amount of fuel and, taking transport costs into account, this would save more than R7 million annually.

We would ask that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification be instructed to expedite a decision on the question of the planning and construction of this station bearing in mind the particular geographical location of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast is, in our view, not only of economic, but also of great social and political importance.

The more intensive development of production forces in the Kulyab Oblast is also, in our opinion, of no small importance. It enjoys exceptionally favorable natural and climatic conditions and considerable semifinished and raw-material resources and labor resources. There are major reserves of common salt and promising deposits of high-quality petroleum, gas and nonferrous metals on its territory which have already begun to be exploited. In addition, as the Dangara Steppe is opened up the oblast's contribuiton to cotton, fruit and grape production will grow significantly.

However, on the whole, the economic development of its extremely rich resources has to date proceeded at an inadequate pace, this being chiefly the result of the absence of reliable transport communications.

The problem could be solved to a large degree by building a railroad linking Kurgen-Tyube to Kulyab, and in this connection I ask that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Railways be instructed to come to a decision on the questions of expediting the building of this railroad. The technical and economic substantiation has long been ready and it awaits confirmation.

Turkmen Deputy

PM091359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy B. Yazkuliyev, (Tashauzskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR) chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Excerpt] The Turkmenistan construction organizations' present production base does not ensure the fulfillment of plans for capital construction and the further development of the republic's economy. The USSR Ministry of Construction (Comrade Karavayev) is rendering the republic considerable aid in resolving questions of building up the construction organizations' capacities, but the capital investments earmarked are inadequate and this prevents the implementation of the projected plans.

The USSR Food Program considerably increases the volume of rural construction workers' tasks. However, because of the poor production base they are not coping with the construction of production and particularly housing and cultural and consumer service projects in rural areas. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium rightly pointed to this after hearing a report on the work of the republic's soviets in developing housing construction and municipal and consumer services for the rural population in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. We ask that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministries of Construction and Rural Construction be instructed to examine these questions once again and take the necessary steps to develop the republic construction organizations' own production base.

As is well known, the Turkmen SSR has large-scale natural gas deposits.

In recent years a major new gas condensate deposit -- the Dauletabad-Donmezskoye deposit -- has been discovered in the southeast of the republic. However, there are a whole series of problems in the development of this unique gas area. That is why we ask the USSR Council of Ministers to instruct the relevant competent organs to examine our proposals connected with the ahead-of-schedule development of the new gas deposit and the possibilities for substantially increasing gas extraction in the republic.

And one further question. It is connected with the formation of the Turkmen territorial production complex, which has been the subject of scrutiny for several years now. This is a large-scale industrial complex in the east of the republic which will include enterprises for refining petroleum and gas and producing mineral fertilizers, plastics and construction materials and opening up new virgin lands for raising cotton, vegetables, melons and grapes. The concept of the formation of the Turkmen territorial production complex has been supported in the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences. We ask that the initiation of the formation of the Turkmen territorial production complex be envisaged in the current 5-year plan.

ALIYEV, DOLGIKH AT RAILWAY MINISTRY MEETING

LD132302 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An extended session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Railways was held today. A report was delivered by Comrade Konarev, USSR minister of railways, on measures for railways to fulfill the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The collegium analyzed the state of affairs of railway transportation, and the reasons for the serious shortcomings indicated at the plenum were considered. Measures necessary for their speedy elimination were outlined.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the collegium meeting. Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the collegium's work.

IVANOVO CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WORK WITH LETTERS

PM141001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Attention Toward Letters"]

[Text] Ivanovo, 10 Dec -- "Leninist Principles of Work With Working People's Letters and Appeals and Their Creative Development in the Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress" was the theme of a scientific practice conference held here today.

The speeches stressed that letters and suggestions from citizens occupy an important place in the party's links with the masses. Party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations have been recommended to regard work with letters as one of the most important component parts of all their organizational and political activity.

V.I. Lobusov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee letters section, delivered a report at the conference.

NEED TO AVOID NONCONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM CITED

LD150356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] It is well known that Vladimir Ilich Lenin, while coming out sharply against any hushing up of shortcomings and insisting that no one should have to fear revealing mistakes and inabilities, had in mind primarily the sort of criticism and the sort of actions which are valuable only insofar as they move forward and not backwards and insofar as they ideologically rally people without disparaging, corrupting or weakening them.

Do the critical remarks contained in reports to which one has to listen at conferences, raykom plenary meetings and aktiv meetings always meet this standard? Unfortunately, not always. (Drossu), correspondent of the newspaper RADYANSKA UKRAINA, reflects on this, citing lively examples of party practice, in a report prepared for PRAVDA and published in the column "Party Life, Style and Methods of Leadership." The verbal rebukes sometimes seem frivolous and out of the ordinary.

As such, criticism contains no analysis and little benefit comes of it, the author notes. And it is no coincidence that some leaders pay no heed to it. Others keep a count of "how many positions," -- such an expression has actually appeared -- the enterprise has been criticized from in the report. The essence of the criticism in this case is replaced by a simple arithmetic function: How many times has one or another leader got into trouble? Such criticism leads to formalism.

Criticism is a tested method of improving matters. The November, 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out the need to raise the level of organization and discipline and to intensify the struggle against mismanagement. Criticism should be imbued with concern for matters as they are and not with a striving for superficial effect.

CPSU ENDORSES INDUSTRIAL PLANTS' INITIATIVE

PM141659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Initiative of the Collectives of the V.I. Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod Production Association, the Production Association for the Output of Agricultural Machinery for Soil Protection Processes (Tselinogradselmach), the Gomselmash Production Association and Plavsk's Smychka Machine Building Plant in Launching Socialist Competition for Improving the Technical Standard, Quality and Reliability of the Equipment Produced for Agriculture and the Food Sectors of Industry in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1983) Plenums."

The resolution approved the initiative of the collectives of the V.I. Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod production association, of the production association for the output of agricultural machinery for soil protection methods (Tselingradselmach) of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, of the Gomselmash production association of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and of Plavsk's Smychka machine building plant of the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances which have launched socialist competition under the slogan "High-Quality, Reliable and Efficient Equipment for the Food Program" and adopted additional pledges for 1983-1985 for the improvement of the technical standard, quality and reliability of the machinery and equipment they produce and for an increase in the production of highly efficient equipment for agriculture and the food sectors of industry.

It is recommended that the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms perform organizational and political work to involve the labor collectives of all enterprises and organizations producing machinery and equipment for agriculture and the food sectors of industry in socialist competition to improve the technical standard, quality and reliability of that equipment in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the premises and conclusions set forth in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The editorial offices of the central and local newspapers have been instructed to cover regularly the progress of the fulfillment of pledges for developing the production of highly efficient equipment for agriculture and the food sectors of industry adopted by the working people of the enterprises of agricultural and food machine building and other industries and to publicize widely the experience of leading collectives and production innovators.

TRUD PUBLISHES REPORT ON 3 DEC AUCCTU PLENUM

PM141131 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Text] The AUCCTU third plenum was held yesterday in Moscow.

The plenum participants honored with a minute's silence the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, leader of our party and state, outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movement, faithful Leninist and ardent fighter for peace and international security.

The plenum examined the equestion "On Trade Unions' Tasks in Implementing the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and mobilizing the working people to successfully fulfill the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983."

The report was delivered by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: I.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions; O.N. Ovcharenko, furnace attendant at the Azovstal metallurgical plant in Zhdanov (Donetsk Oblast); I.S. Nikonenko, director of the Urengoy gas extraction production association named for S.A. Orudzhev (Tyumen Oblast); A.Ya. Rybakov, chairman of the Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Union Central Committee; G.M. Fedyanova, sewing machine operator at Leningrad's Pervomayskaya Zarya sewn goods production association; N.N. Polozov, chairman of the Belorussian Republic Council of Trade Unions; G. Nurgozhayeva, worker on the Gigant fruit sovkhoz (Alma-Ata Oblast); A.Yu. Ishlinskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Problems of Mechanics and chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies; R. Charshanbiyev, chairman of the trade union committee of the kolkhoz named for Karl Marx (Surkhan-Darya Oblast); A.K. Zitmanis, chairman of the Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions; V.I. Kobozev, engineer and instructor at the Salsk locomotive depot of the North Caucasus railraod; G.F. Sukhoruchenkova, chairman of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Union Central Committee; P.S. Dubentsov, chairman of the Lebedinskiy mining and enriching combine trade union committee (Belgorod Oblast); Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Amanov, foreman driller in the Azneft production association's Ali-Bayramly drilling work administration; and B.F. Drobyshev, chairman of the Kuybyshev Oblast Council of Trade Unions.

The AUCCTU plenum noted with profound satisfaction that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and all the working people and trade unions of the USSR approve and support with tremendous enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983 approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In the resolution that was adopted the AUCCTU instructed trade union councils and committees and all trade union organizations to be guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum in their practical activity.

AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov delivered a report "On the Draft Budget of the USSR Trade Unions for 1983 and the Draft State Social Insurance Budget for 1983."

The coreports on this question were delivered by: S.F. Milevskiy, chairman of the AUCCTU Budget Commission and G.I. Tsaregorodtsev, chairman of the AUCCTU Commission on State Social Insurance.

The plenum approved the budget of the USSR trade unions for 1983 and ratified the state social insurance budget for 1983.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments took part in the plenum's work.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN STRESSES NEED FOR LABOR DISCIPLINE

PM141601 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Devoting the Working People's Energy to the 5-Year Plan]

[Excerpts] The tasks stemming from the country's Food Program require that the collectives of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and the entire agroindustrial complex resolutely improve their work, make good the lag that has been allowed to occur and efficiently utilize those enormous resources which our agriculture has at its disposal today. Positive experience of a rational, thrifty attitude toward matters is available virtually everywhere. But this experience, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, does not, unfortunately, find appropriate dissemination although often no special expenditure is required here -- it is only necessary to show initiative and real interest in fulfilling the targets.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed confidence that the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people will mark the 5-year plan's third year with new achievements in economic and cultural building. Any plan's success is determined in the final analysis by how the people employed directly in production perform their role in the common cause. No material and financial outlay nor any thoroughly substantiated plans will bring the desired results if those persons whose hands are on the controls of a machine tool or vehicle or who work down a mine or on a kolkhoz field, drive a train or fatten livestock neglect their responsibilities. It is necessary to recall these elementary truths because there still do exist in some places workers who are quite ready to complain about any particular shortage or somebody's shortsightedness or lack of administrative ability, but who forget about their own labor duty and strict observance of discipline and the established production routine, who also arrive late for work, are guilty of shoddy workmanship or absenteeism, even of drinking during working hours.

The urban and rural working people have received with satisfaction the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum aimed at strengthening state, labor and executive discipline and at holding leaders strictly responsible for discharging their lofty and crucial responsibilities. At the same time, the task is set of ensuring that the struggle for the attainment of the planned goals and their concrete implementation becomes the business of each and every individual. It is possible to solve this task, the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, only if every worker and working person in our enterprises and at our kolkhozes and sovkhozes participates.

ROLE OF AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN 1983 STATE PLAN

PM131527 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Agroindustrial Complex in the Third Year of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Soviet people unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which ratified the plan for the country's economic and social development for 1983.

The plenum's materials; the speech by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the delegates' speeches at the session; and its decisions, gave with Leninist principledness a profound analysis of the course of communist building at the contemporary stage and determined the paths for our society's further socioeconomic development.

In setting the country large-scale tasks the Communist Party invariably relies on the powerful creative initiative of the masses in their millions. By shock labor, wide-scale socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and new successes in implementing what has been planned, workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia are expressing their devotion to the cause of communism and the deepest respect and love for Lenin's dear party.

The 26th CPSU Congress concretized the party's long-term strategy for the period of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole. This strategy is aimed at ensuring that Soviet people live better from year to year, that their labor brings ever more weighty results and that our socialist system reveals ever more fully its humane essence and creative potential. Major and, to an important degree, new tasks have been set in all areas of economic and social progress. This also found expression in the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983. The plan has been elaborated in conformity with the CPSU's socioeconomic policy aimed at accelerating the intensification of all sectors of social production and increasing its efficiency. The plan and budget ensure the further growth of the economic might of the country as a whole and of each individual republic, the strengthening of our defense capability and the development of foreign economic ties.

In the achievement of the planned goals a most important role is assigned to the agro-industrial complex and primarily its basic component, agriculture. Measures connected with the implementation of the Food Program occupy the central place in our plans. The first steps in the implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee May (1982) plenum have had to be carried out in quite difficult conditions. The weather this year, too, has not been kind. It is therefore all the more important to note the rural workers' selfless work. Agriculture's gross output is now expected to amount to R124 billion -- 3 percent greater than last year. Production of grain, oil-bearing crop seeds, sugar beets, potatoes and fruit and vegetables has risen. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased coarse and succulent fodder procurements and milk and egg production. The system of industrial enterprise subsidiary farms is progressing, and concern for personal plot development is being justified.

It is impossible not to observe that shortfalls in agricultural output are affecting economic growth rates. This present year too, through the fault of certain economic leaders, losses of part of the vegetable, melon, fruit and fodder crops grown have been allowed. We can in no way accept this situation any longer. It is necessary to make personally answerable with the utmost severity those who bear responsibility for the safekeeping of output but show negligence and permit mismanagement.

The party's course aimed at the priority solution of social problems and the growth of the people's well-being has found, as is known, graphic embodiment in the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. Next year's plan for the development of the agroindustrial complex sectors and its material, technical and financial provision fully corresponds to the 5-year plan and Food Program targets.

The plan envisages a stepping up of agricultural production intensification and a boosting of efficiency on the basis of the more rational exploitation of the land, equipment and labor and material resources. Growth in crop and livestock output must be achieved primarily by raising crop yields, consolidating the fodder base and introducing into widespread practise the achievements of science and technology and advanced experience.

In setting targets for a further upsurge in the economy the party and state are creating the necessary conditions for efficient work and the balanced proportional development of all the agroindustrial complex's components. In strict conformity with the Food Program targets considerable resources are being allocated to the country's agroindustrial complex for 1983. Their total will reach R126.9 billion. Capital investments in the agroindustrial sector will come to approximately R47 billion. Here in comparison with 1982, expenditure on the expansion of agricultural machine building will increase by 16.5 percent, fodder production and preparation by 15 percent, and potato, fruit and vegetable stores by 23 percent.

Major measures for the all-around consolidation of the country-side's material and technical base have been planned. Agricultural machinery output has been set at the level of the 5-year plan targets and will increase by 8.4 percent compared with the present year. Production of machines for stockraising and fodder production and of equipment for industry's food sectors is envisaged on the basis of the Food Program targets. In 1983 agricultural will receive a large quantity of motor vehicles, high-powered tractors, trailers, more up-to-date combines, machines for the mechanization of stockraising and other equipment. It is the machine builders' duty to improve the quality and reliability of the machinese and equipment supplied to the countryside and accelerate production of new highly productive machinery for the wide introduction of industrial techniques and comprehensive mechanization of operations.

As previously, great significance is attached to land reclamation and the chemicalization of agriculture. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers next year will amount to 22.8 million tons expressed in 100 percent nutrient equivalent, which corresponds to the 5-year plan target. Thanks to state capital investments 676,500 hectares of irrigated land will be commissioned, 714,600 hectares drained and almost 4 million hectares of pature supplied with water. Agriculture and related industrial sectors in the Nonchernozem Zone will receive further development.

The 1983 State Plan provides for arable produce production and purchases basically at the level of the 5-year plan target for that year. But levels of production and purchases of livestock products and also supplies of meat and milk to the all-union stocks have been set somewhate below the 5-year plan targets for that year, which is mainly because of the current shortage of grain fodder.

The food industry has an important role to play in implementing the Food Program. In 1983 meat production is planned to raise by 6.1 percent, butter production by 8.4 percent, cheese production by 6.8 percent and canned food production by 4 percent. Output of prepared and part-prepared products, culinary and sausage products, quick-frozen fruit and vegetables, potato products, wholemilk products, sugar and vegetable oil will be expanded. Food industry workers are called upon to substantially improve the quality and broaden the range of their products and to reduce raw material wastage. The interests of the matter in hand require the more widespread introduction of wastefree production processes and the creation of agricultural produce storgage capacities.

The level of material production achieved by our country provides a basis for the further steady raising of the people's prosperity. In 1983 the measures outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for resolving major social problems and raising the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards will continue to be implemented. Real per capita incomes will increase: It is planned to increase workers' and employ employees' average monthly money wages to R180.4 and kolkhoz members' monthly earnings to R130.

The plan takes into account extra expenditure to the tune of R3.4 billion for raising the people's living standard, including over R2 billion for wages. These resources will be used to increase the salaries of leading workers, experts and employees of sovkhozes and state agricultural enterprises located in areas of Siberia, the Far East, the Urals, the Central-Chernozem Region and the Nonchernozem Zone of the RFSR; to introduce wage supplements for continuous work service; to establish extra leave for livestock workers; and to implement other measures.

State assistance to families with children is being stepped up. State capital investments and other sources of finance will be used to build new rural general educational school for 468,000 pupils. The annual volume of consumer service sales to the rural population will increase by 8.32 percent. Some R5.2 billion of state capital investments are to be channelled into housing, municipal and cultural and consumer service project construction for rural workers.

Year by year the scale and grandeur of the deeds carried out by the people under the leadership of Lenin's party increase. The year ahead will be an important stage in Soviet people's creative activity and in the fulfillment of the Food Program. The targets enshrined in the plan and budget are hard but realistic and have a firm economic basis. "Everyone understands, of course, that the implementation of the Food Program is no 1-year matter. This is so. But we must also say bluntly that the fulfillment of the Food Program must not be delayed," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the Central Committee plenum. "Agroindustrial complex workers must step up their efforts day in, day out, and work in such a way that the vast resources channeled into resolving this task yield a return now and even more in the future."

The coming party committee plenums and aktivs and soviet sessions which will be examining next year's plans are to discuss progress in the implementation of the Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions. All practical actions in this important area of the economy must be coordinated with the Food Program. The most important task for party committees and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs is to focus their attention on the key avenues, to launch wide-scale propaganda and clarification of next year's plan and concretize it in terms of each labor collective's tasks. Cadres must be correctly deployed in such a way that the decisive areas are headed by politically mature people who know their work and possess initiative, organizational abilities and a sense of what is new. It is necessary to raise the activeness of the working masses themselves and ensure that everyone understands that the fulfillment of our plans also depends on their personal labor contribution and so that everyone should be well aware of the simple truth that the better we work, the better we shall live.

Workers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other components of the agroindustrial complex are currently competing to complete the agricultural year successfully, lay the foundation for next year's harvest, carry out the well-organized wintering of livestock and provide the state with more produce. Summing up what has been done, they are outlining specific measures for the fulfillment of the 1983 plans and are expressing readiness to make every effort to implement them.

DETAILS OF REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS

Armenian Plenum

PM101125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent Yu. Arakelyan report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks of Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Decisions" and the general heading "To Strive For More": "Armenia"]

[Text] Yerevan -- This year has been marked by a portentous event in the life of the people of Yerevan: The republic's capital was awarded the Order of Lenin.

The working people of Armenia received this high award of the motherland with great joy. They respond to the party's concern with new successes in economic and cultural building. The industrial output sales plans are being overfulfilled, and production volumes are growing. Under complex weather conditions rural workers have fulfilled their socialist pledges for sales of grapes, fruit, vegetables, grain, sugar beets and potatotes to the state. Production of livestock products has increased.

While paying tribute to these and other achievements, the participants in the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed the republic party organization's tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions, devoted chief attention to unresolved questions and to eliminating existing shortcomings. The keynote speaker -- K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee -- and those who spoke in the debate said that it is necessary to improve work on strengthening party, state and labor discipline and to try to ensure that party and government directives, and local decisions are fulfilled on schedule.

It was pointed out that the intensification of the national economy is still being carried out only slowly as a consequence of the unsatisfactory activity of certain ministries, departments, enterprises and organisations. Labor productivity is growing at an inadequate pace. Emphasis was placed on the need to make better use of reserves and end the unsubstantiated downward amendment of plans -- which is a particular feature of the Zakavkazkabel association, Yerevan's Polivinilatsetat and milling machine plants.

The plenum participants spoke with concern about the fact that purposeful work to reduce material and labor expenditure is not being carried out everywhere, nor are savings being made on energy and fuel resources. Full use is not being made of the existing potential for improving economic activity, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and consistently introducing scientific and technical achievements and progressive experience into production. The plans for the volume of capital investments, construction and installation work, and the commissioning of fixed production capital are being disrupted. The flawed practice of dissipating resources and men among a multitude of projects, and commissioning buildings and capacities with defects and poor quality has still not been eradicated. The plenum sharply criticized E. Avakyan, G. Tatevosyan and M. Alakhverdyan, leaders of construction sectors.

A special place in the plenum's work was devoted to the food program. It was pointed out that party, soviet and agricultural organs and farm leaders in a number of rayons have not yet taken effective measures to increase the yield of agricultural crops and livestock-raising productivity or to commission existing reserves. The chief shortcoming is the fact that consistent work is not being done everywhere to enhance the responsibility of farm leaders and primary party organizations for the fulfillment of plan targets and pledges.

The question was raised of the extremely unsatisfactory work of party and soviet organs in a number of rayons in organizing meat purchases from the population. The fact that the number of cows has fallen on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Abovyanskiy, Aniyskiy, Gorisskiy, Kafanskiy, Masisskiy and other rayons cannot be tolerated either.

A thrifty attitude to equipment, land and water and ensuring the maximum return from them, the plenum participants said, must be at the center of the attention of party organizations. Every Communist in his sector must set an example of a creative attitude to work. The strenuous plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the new tasks being advanced by the party demand that all organizational and ideological work everywhere be raised to a higher level.

The plenum approved, in the main, the republic draft state economic and social development plan and draft budget for 1983.

Azerbaijan Plenum

LD091324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum held in Baku today discussed the results of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks facing republican party organizations. It was pointed out that industrial workers in the republic fulfilled their 11-month targets ahead of schedule. Plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain crops and high-quality cotton, grapes and fruit, vegetables and potatoes to the state were fulfilled. The annual plans for storing milk, eggs and wool were fulfilled early. Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and other speakers pointed out that along with these successes there are also shortcomings. A number of enterprises are not coping with targets, there are losses of working time, materials and raw materials. The plenum demanded that party organizations intensify work on the strict observance of the system of economy and thrift, and that they fight thriftlessness and waste with greater determination.

The plenum basically endorsed the draft plans for the economic and social development and the budget of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1983.

Kirghiz Plenum

PM141039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent V. Shirokov report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks of Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Decisions" and the general heading "To Strive For More": "Kirghizia"]

[Text] Frunze -- The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session have been greeted with warm approval by the republic's Communists and working people, and perceived as a militant action program. This idea was central to all the speeches by the participants in 9th Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum. It discussed the tasks of the republic party organization in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions and the Economic and Social Development Plan for 1983. The report was delivered by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The assembled people pointed out that the Kirghiz economy is developing stably, in accordance with the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Since the start of the plan, industrial output worth R100 million has been sold over and above the set plan. Agricultural workers are also working successfully. During these 2 years they will have sold the state 441,000 tons of meat, 884,000 tons of milk, 543 million eggs and 84,700 tons of wool. The party's policy of raising the people's living standards is being implemented according to plan.

Analyzing in a businesslike manner the work done, the keynote speaker and the other speakers said at the same time that the indicators could have been better if party organizations and soviet and economic organs had struggled more resolutely against the shortcomings that exist. Thus, 14.2 percent of all enterprises failed to fulfill the 10-month plan. One in five fails to meet the target for increasing labor productivity. The reduction of losses of worktime resulting from idle time, absenteeism and administrative leave of absence is a major growth reserve. In these 10 months alone losses resulting from this exceeded tens of thousands of man-days.

Many bottlenecks in the work of industry, construction and agriculture are connected with interruptions in material and technical supplies. At the same time there are many instances of a thriftless, wasteful attitude toward material and technical resources.

The Kirgizavtomash association and the Kirgizelektrodvigatel Plant regularly overconsume metal, and the M.V. Frunze Agricultural Machine-Building Plant, Sokuluk's Torgmash and other enterprises consume fuel and electricity to excess.

In 1983 the republic is faced with making a weighty contribution to implementing the country's Food Program. For this purpose capital investments to the tune of R497 million are being channeled into the development of sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The plenum demanded that the allocated funds be utilized sensibly, for the maximum return. Carrying out good livestock wintering and ensuring the preservation of social livestock must right now be an object of daily concern to party and soviet organs, and agricultural organizations. Unfortunately, things here are still not too good. Sheep and horse murrain has increased in Talas, Issyk-Kul and Osh Oblasts and Kantskiy, Chuyskiy, Moskovskiy, Alamedinskiy, Sokulukskiy and Kalininskiy Rayons.

Discussing questions of party organizational work, the plenum participants said that an atmosphere of high exactingness, mutual demandingness and intolerance toward violations of state discipline, moneygrubbing and personal immodesty has still not been created in all party organizations. Many criticisms and sensible suggestions have been heard during the current report and election campaign in party organizations. Strict control must be established over their fulfillment. This will help to improve matters in every collective.

The plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the Communists and all working people of Kirghizia will persistently fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and will strengthen our socialist motherland's might.

The plenum discussed and, in the main, approved the republic's draft state economic and social development plan and draft budget for 1983.

Tajik Plenum

PM141145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Report by V. Dashkevich, deputy chief of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, on the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee plenum, under the general heading: "Working Better"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session materials are being actively studied in Tajikistan, the work done in this jubilee year is being reviewed and the course of social and economic development in the third year of the 5-year plan period is being charted. This was the subject of discussion at a Tajik Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

In the report he delivered at the plenum, R. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, said that the republic is making a worthy contribution to the all-union fund. Industrial workers fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months of the year for the total volume of production ahead of schedule. In 2 years it will have increased by 8.5 percent. It is expected that the targets for increasing labor productivity and profits and reducing prime cost will be overfulfilled. Agricultural workers have also been working selflessly this year. They have successfully fulfilled their annual plans for the procurement of vegetables, grapes, potatoes, cucurbits, geraniums, cocoons and wool. The number of cattle has increased, as has their productivity. The sale of raw cotton is now drawing to a close in the republic. Some 308,000 tons of the most valuable fine-fibered grades have been procured -- considerably more than last year.

Analyzing the main results of economic and cultural building, the speaker and those who took part in the debate pointed out that examples of incompetence and slipshod work are still to be found in the republic.

Some industrial enterprises are not fulfilling their plan and honoring their contractual obligations. The bottlenecks in capital construction have still not been cleared. The plan for the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology is only being fulfilled by 85-90 percent.

The plenum participants focused attention on expediting the intensification of every sector of social production and increasing its efficiency. How to ensure the purposeful and widespread introduction of scientific achievements and the latest methods, an increase in consumer goods production and the implementation of a strict policy of thrift in the national economy was discussed.

It is planned to secure a 4.1 percent increase in the republic's national income in 1983 and an 11.4 percent increase in the first 3 years of the plan period. Gross agricultural production will reach R1,532 million and mean annual production over the first 3 years of the plan period will be 9.3 percent above the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan period. A large amount of capital investment will go to reequip and modernize existing enterprises.

The measures outlined for next year's harvest and livestock wintering must be carried out in a well-organized manner, and ideological and political work must be intensified in the labor collectives. Great importance is attached to thrifty and economical use of raw materials, fuel and electricity. The speakers also linked the plans' practicability directly with tightening up labor discipline, reducing cadre turnover and putting the introduction of team methods of labor organization and remuneration on a broader footing.

Much attention was given to questions relating to further improving the party's leadership of the economy, raising the standard of all organizational and mass political work and making party organizations more militant. The task is to ensure that in key areas there are politically mature and able people who know their job, are enterprising, possess organizational ability, are open to new ideas and are able to create a climate of efficiency and creativity in the collectives.

The plenum participants approved in the main the republic's draft state economic and social development plan and budget for 1983.

The plenum directed party organizations to mount an extensive campaign to propagandize and explain the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the materials of the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the social and economic development plans of the country and the republic.

Turkmen Plenum

PM121307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent A. Grachev dispatch under the general heading "Following a Questing Course: Communists Discuss Tasks in Implementing the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum": "Turkmenistan"]

[Text] Ashkhabad -- The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report and the participants in the debate observed that the new tasks advanced by the party have been greeted with deep satisfaction and sincere approbation by the Communists and all working people, and have evoked a surge of creative energy and a desire to work with still greater efficiency.

Many of the republic's labor collectives have achieved good indicators in the socialist competition for greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in a fitting manner. Industry has completed the plan for the first 11 months of the year ahead of schedule.

Output worth R75 million has been produced over and above the target. Plans for the sale of grain, vegetables, cucurbits, silk cocoons, wool and karakul to the state have been fulfilled. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the collectives of the majority of farms coped with their pledges for the sale of cotton to the state.

Analyzing ways to implement the tasks set by the party, the rapporteur and the speakers in the debate devoted their main attention to the unresolved issues and to the shortcomings which are preventing more rapid progress.

It was noted that a radical turnaround in the development of grain farming and fodder production has still not come about in the republic, and that there have been many blunders in horticulture, viticulture and livestock raising. On certain farms little output is being produced. This is bound up with the fact, in particular, that the role of specialists, and above all agronomists, has been depreciated, and administration by mere injunction has not been overcome in questions of the agrotechnics of arable farming and the techniques of livestock raising. The initiative of farm leaders is given only feeble support.

Painstaking and persistent work is needed in the selection and placement of cadres, taking account of their political, professional and moral qualities, it was observed at the plenum. Responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and for the observance of labor discipline must be stepped up.

The first steps have already been taken in the republic toward the creation of the agroindustrial complex. When analyzing ways of solving the tasks to be tackled in the countryside, the plenum's participants observed that it is essential to introduce financial autonomy in practical, and not just formal, terms; To create funds for stimulating the labor of the collectives; and to reduce the prime cost of agricultural output. The policy of thrift must be observed more strictly, and rational use must be made of land, water, fertilizers, production capital, and manpower and financial resources. This will help to resolve the Food Program successfully.

This year the wintering of the livestock began under difficult conditions. At the moment about 1 million sheep are underweight but insufficient fodder is being brought in, particularly in Krasnovodsk Oblast where the bulk of the sheep population is to be found. Waste products from cotton growing is not being utilized here in a thrifty manner for fattening the livestock.

Serious criticisms were made at the plenum of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Krasnovodsk Oil Refinery, the Chardzhou Chemical Plant and the Gaurdak Sulfur Plant where available reserves and potential are not being utilized.

According to the decisions of the 26th party Congress Turkmenia is scheduled to increase gas extraction to 81-83 billion cubic meters by 1985. The gas extraction workers, geologists and construction workers are laboring successfully to resolve this task. But in the petroleum industry the situation remains complex. In no way has there been success here in stabilizign extraction. A serious reproach has also been made against the construction workers for dragging their feet and also for the poor quality of the installations they are handing over.

The "gross output" approach in producing consumer goods is being eradicated too slowly. The Ministry of Local Industry, for instance, is overfulfilling plans for the output of costly items but is failing to meet the plans for the production of cotton clothing and underwear. There are many shortcomings in the utilization of local raw materials.

With a great sense of commitment, the plenum's participants spoke of how to improve work on the saving of physical, financial and manpower resources.

The plenum discussed and, in the main, approved the draft state plan for the republic's economic and social development and the draft budget for 1983.

Uzbek Plenum

PM101139 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Eighth Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 29 November 1982.

Comrade Sh. R Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks In Further Developing Arable Farming and Livestock Raising in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums."

The following participated in the debate: Comrades M.M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Taskent Obkom; K.K. Kamalov, first secretary of Karakalpak Obkom; A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Bukhara Obkom; A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture; M. Kh. Khudaybergenov, first secretary of Khorezm Obkom; A. Ye. Yelemesov, first secretary of Tamdynskiy Raykom; R.G. Gaipov, first secretary of Andizhan Obkom; A. Odilov, general director of the PAP V.I. Lenin Agrarian-Industrial Production Association; R.S. Ashuraliyev, first secretary of Samarkand Obkom; V.A. Khaydurov, first secretary of Syr-Darya Obkom; R.S. Ergashev, first secretary of Leninyulskiy Raykom; Kh.U. Umarov, first secretary of Fergana Obkom; T.B. Bayramov, first secretary of Dzhizak Obkom; and I. Kh. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of reclamation and water resources.

The plenum heard reports by Comrade K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1983" and by Comrade V. Muratkhodzhayev, Uzbek SSR Minister of Finance, "On the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1983 and on the Implementation of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1981."

The following comrades participated in the discussion of the reports: A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Surkhan-Darya Obkom; V.P. Yesin, first secretary of Navoi Obkom; V.A. Kazimov, chairman of Tashkent Gorispolkom; M.K. Kamalov, first secretary of Namangan Obkom; T.A. Gavrilova, crane operator at the Tashkent excavator plant; M.D. Yusupov, chairman of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers; and M.Kh. Kurbanov, Uzbek SSR minister of light industry.

Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, made the closing speech at the plenum.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted resolutions on the matters it had discussed.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum considered an organizational matter. The Central Committee plenum promoted Comrade I. Ashurov, chairman of Uzkolkhozstroy, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers state cooperative association for construction on kolkhozes, from candidate member to member of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

Here the plenum ended.

Further on Uzbek Plenum

PM091337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondents N. Gladkov and Yu. Mukimov report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum" and the general heading "Much Work Lies Ahead": "Uzbekistan"]

[Text] Tashkent -- The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum which took place yesterday discussed the republic party organization's tasks in further developing arable farming and stockraising in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

In his report Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, said:

"Uzbekistan's Communists and all its working people unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and express their readiness to consolidate the motherland's economic and defense might by their selfless labor."

The keynote speaker and the speakers in the debate noted with satisfaction that the republic's working people, implementing the 26th party congress decisions, have achieved considerable success in the present 5-year plan. Industrial output is R305 million above the 10-month target this year, which includes R252 million of consumer goods. The plans for the sale to the state of grain, kenaf, vegetables, potatoes, melon crops, fruit, grapes, silk worms, astrakhan and wool have been overfulfilled. The plans for meat, milk and egg procurements will be fulfilled. The rural workers have coped honorably with their pledges for the delivery of produce to the all-union fund. More than 1 million tons of fruit and vegetables alone have been sent to the country's industrial centers.

The republic's cotton growers have won a remarkable victory. Neither the hurricane winds, rainstorms or very severe water shortage in the spring and summer, nor the snowfalls and again incessant rains of the autumn prevented them from growing a bumper crop and providing the country with 6 million tons of cotton, as in previous years. By their patriotic and internationalist duty and their great skill. Words of gratitude were expressed at the plenum not only to the cotton growers but also to those who came to help them during the busy harvesting time.

The plenum participants' main attention was concentrated on untapped reserves and on an analysis of shortcomings and omissions in work, of which, unfortunately, there are still quite a number. The following examples was cited. In Tashkent Oblast's Bukinskiy Rayon there are approximately the same conditions as are found in dozens of other rayons, but it fulfilled its plans for cotton return as early as 2 October, that is to say, before the onset of bad weather. To do this it required in all 17 days. Today the working people of Bukinskiy Rayon have fulfilled the plan by 118 percent and produced 36.5 quintals of cotton per hectare. The whole of Tashkent Oblast also dealt with the harvesting very early. It was the first in the republic to fulfill its socialist pledges.

The Tashkent cotton growers' success says a great deal. Good and, what is no less important, early cotton harvests can be achieved under any weather conditions. But in order to do this, as the speakers emphasized, it is necessary to be more audacious, switching to industrial methods of cotton cultivation, and use equipment more widely not only in crop sowing and treatment, but in harvesting too.

Another important question connected with the intensification of cotton growing was also raised.

Practise has shown, speakers at the plenum observed, that the nonregulated system of labor organisation and remuneration yields good results. In such teams and links, of which there are now 26,000 in the republic, lack of personal responsibility has been eliminated and the work is fulfilled, as a rule, on schedule and to a high standard. And, naturally, the yield is higher and production costs lower here. Therefore, party obkoms and raykoms must strive more persistently for the introduction everywhere of progressive forms of labor organization.

In order to preserve the harvested crop and process it promptly, the speakers said, it is essential to increase the capacities of the cotton ginning industry and constantly monitor the construction of new and the reconstruction of old ginning plants, drying and ginning shops and warehouse premises. It is necessary to complete the processing of raw cotton within no more than 5-6 months which will enable the cotton's natural qualities to be retained and increase the fiber yield.

Particular attention was devoted to the fulfillment of the Food Program. It was noted that in recent years a series of measures have been taken in the republic to increase the grain crop. Grain production during the last three 5-year plans has tripled. The grain corn and rice harvests have risen sharply. However, the existing potential is far from being exploited to the full. The republic can and must increase grain production to 5 million tons by 1985. In the conditions obtaining in Uzbekistan it is fully possible to achieve 100 quintals of grain corn, 60 quintals of rice and 40 quintals of cereal crops per hectare.

The important stockraising sector is on the rise. During the first 10 months of the current year meat and egg production compared with last year increased by 9 percent, and milk production by 7 percent. The numbers of livestock and poultry rose, as did milk yield and weight gain. Tashkent Oblast livestock units obtained 3,600-3,700 kg of milk per cow during this period. Many livestock units have increased the average delivery weight of cattle to 420-450 kg. However, there are quite a few rayons in the republic where due importance is not attached to the development of stockraising. Does not the fact that certain rayons have even decreased meat production and milk herd productivity in the present year indicate that a sense of responsibility has been lost and the point of the Food Program misunderstood?

An important role in increasing livestock output belongs to the population's personal plots. It was said at the plenum that it is necessary for each family living in the countryside to have a cow, other livestock and poultry. Enterprises and organizations' subsidiary farms must receive further development. In Yangiyul and Yangiyer and certain other cities they are already producing 22-29 kg of meat per working person. However, this experience has not to date found wide dissemination.

The republic has a great responsibility for providing the country's population with fruit and vegetables. Thanks to production specialization and concentration, it was said at the plenum, orchard and truck garden production is growing quite quickly. But in this sector, too, there are considerable untapped reserves. In order to bring them into operation it is necessary to accelerate the construction on the new specialized sovkhozes of production premises, fruit and vegetable storehouses and cultural and consumer service establishments. It is essential to strive for the complete conservation of produce and set up direct trade ties with kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

There are specific tasks confronting agricultural science. It must resolve more expeditiously questions connected with the further improvement of crop cultivation techniques, the creation of more productive machinery and the growth of the level of work mechanization. Investments in the republic's agriculture are growing each year, and workers in the agroindustrial complex, it was noted at the plenum, must work in such a way that the enormous funds invested give a return right now, and an even greater one in the future.

The tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums, the keynote speaker and others said, require further improvement of organizational and political work. Particular attention must be devoted to the selection, placement and education of cadres. The present difficult year has shown that where the party committees and soviet and agricultural organs have approached the solving of tasks not in a mechanical way, but creatively, they have achieved high results. But not all leaders have proved themselves equal to present-day requirements.

The plenum instructed party organizations to initiate widespread propaganda of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session and to link them to the practical affairs and tasks of labor collectives. Confidence was expressed that Uzbekistan's Communists and working people will exert all their strength and knowledge, energy and skill so as to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee May and November plenums, conclude the present year with honor and worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The plenum discussed and basically approved the draft plans for the republic's economic and social development and budget for 1983.

SOLOMENTSEV ASSESSES RSFSR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PM131251 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Article by M. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers: "In a United Family of Peoples"]

[Text] The RSFSR working people, like the entire Soviet people, are preparing to celebrate a notable event in our country's life -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the world's first unified, federal [soyuznyy] multinational worker and peasant state.

Surveying, from the vantage point of decades now past, the path traveled by the country, Soviet people can see particularly clearly the historical dimensions of the achievements of socialism and the vitality of Lenin's nationalities policy. They are turning their thoughts today toward the Communist Party, paying tribute to its very great services in creating the Soviet Union and ensuring our society's steady upsurge, the development of its economy and culture and the consolidation of the peoples' fraternal friendship.

Let us look at the map of the RSFSR. The republic's territory extends over thousands and thousands of kilometers, from the Baltic region to the Pacific, from the Arctic coast to the Transcaucasus and Kazakhstan. Over half the Soviet Union's population lives on the Russian expanses, three times the size of all Western Europe with its dozens of states; representatives of over 100 nationalities live and work here. Some 16 autonomous republics, 5 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs have joined together under the flag of the RSFSR. Some 6 krays and 49 oblasts have been formed on its territory.

Greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the RSFSR workers are rightly proud of their achievements and of the role which the RSFSR has always played and is continuing to play in the fraternal community of our country's peoples. The RSFSR appears to our contemporary's gaze transformed and future-oriented. Where, as V.I. Lenin put it, "the patriarchal system, semisavagery or real savagery reigned" at one time, the most progressive social relations have now been established and the economy, science and culture are flourishing.

Like the other union republics, thanks to the joint efforts of the entire country, Russia has achieved an unprecedented upsurge in all spheres of the national economy. Last year the production of industrial output in the RSFSR had increased 165 times by comparison with the prerevolutionary period.

The RSFSR's industry now produces approximately 60 percent of the all-union output of steel, rolled metal, coal and electricity, about 50 percent of mineral fertilizers, about 91 percent of petroleum, 58 percent of gas and other output. The republic provides about half the all-union production of the main types of agricultural output.

All this places great responsibility on the republic's working people for the fulfillment of the plans for economic and cultural building, the raising of social production efficiency, and the further boosting of industry and agriculture and all other sectors of the economy.

The party congresses and Central Committee plenums have elaborated a scientifically substantiated economic policy and steered a course toward raising the efficiency of production and intensifying it.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, which confirmed the continuity of the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, again pointed to the main avenues of activity making it possible to make the maximum use of our economy's great reserves and the broad opportunities and advantages of the socialist method of economic management.

First there is the further buildup of the country's economic potential on the basis of the use of the modern results of science and technology. The sectorial structure of production is being improved. Considerable changes are taking place in the territorial siting of production forces and the role of the eastern regions in the development of the economy is increasing.

Second there is the more rational and effective use of existing reserves and material and financial resources. "The economy must be economical" -- that formula of the 26th party congress, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the November plenum, must be consistently pursued. It is necessary to create economic and organizational conditions stimulating high-quality productive labor, initiative and enterprise.

Third, there is the improvement of the planning and management of the national economy and the rational combination of the centralized principle in the leadership of the country's increasingly complex economic organism and of local initiative and the enhancement of the role of the local soviet and economic organs, associations and enterprises in the increase and improvement of production.

The development of industry, agriculture and other sectors is effected in the republic in organic connection with the development of the USSR's unified national economic complex, of which the RSFSR economy is an inalienable part. It is characterized increasingly by the implementation of large-scale national economic programs and the development of efficient territorial production complexes.

The RSFSR working class, peasantry and intelligentsia are working persistently on the fulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan whose main aim is to insure a further improvement in Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of the steady, on-going development of the national economy.

Here are a few figures and facts showing the dimensions of the Russians' creative labor.

The RSFSR's fuel and energy complex, a sphere which constitutes one of the foundations of the economy, will provide over 570 million tons of oil and gas condensate in 1985; by the end of the 5-year plan the oilfield workers in the Tyumen north will be able not only to meet the country's domestic needs fully but also to supply for export a considerable proportion of the gas they produce. In 1985 it is planned to generate 950-970 billion of kilowatt-hours of electricity at the RSFSR's power stations. Our republic today is the country's main energy shop, supplying 65 percent of the all-union requirement for fuel and energy, and in the future its importance in resolving this task will increase still further.

The face of the updating of equipment in machine building and the chemical industry will increase approximately 50 percent. In a year almost as many new types of machinery are now created as were created in 5 years at the beginning of the fifties. Nine-tenths of the planned increase in labor productivity will be ensured thanks to the on-going development of the processing sectors.

The RSFSR workers must make a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Food Program whose implementation, the CPSU Central Committee November plenum stressed, occupies a central place in our party's plans. In previous 5-year plans much was done to develop agriculture and strengthen its material and technical base. This is bearing fruit. The party's consistent agrarian policy and the large funds invested in the sector's development, the labor efforts of millions of people have ensured a substantial increase in the production of foodstuffs. The sale of all foodstuffs per capita in the RSFSR increased from R293 in 1965 to R617 in 1981, or more than 100 percent. At the same time interruptions in the supply of some foodstuffs have still not been eliminated. In many parts of the republic agriculture is pursued under complex natural and climatic conditions. The duty of the workers of the agroindustrial complex is to build up their efforts form one day to the next and to work to ensure that the enormous state funds chanelled into the solution of this task begin to produce a return right now and an even greater one tomorrow.

Our successes in economic building, the rapid tempo of the growth of the national income and its distribution in the working people's interests make it possible to implement unswervingly a broad program of social development and to insure the steady improvement of the people's living standard. The population's real per capita incomes double virtually ever 15 years and the number of families with a high income per family member is increasing. In the past 11 years 659 million square meters of housing have been commissioned in the RSFSR, which has made it possible to improve the housing conditions of almost half the republic's population.

An increasingly large part is being played by public consumption funds thanks to which the great social gains of the Soviet people enshrined in the USSR Constitution and the RSFSR Constitution such as the right to education, health care, material provision in old age and sickness are, to a significant extent implemented. The volume of public consumption funds has increased 25 times by comparison with the prewar period.

In our society the working man and his vital fundamental interests are also served by the mighty socialist economy and the treasury of culture which absorbs all that is best created by mankind's genius. Whether we are speaking of the outstanding skill of writers, artists, or composers, citing impressive figures of the numbers of those taking part in amateur artistic activity or paying tribute to the truly nationwide concern for historical and cultural monuments -- it is essentially a case of one and the same thing. Socialism has raised the people's spiritual culture to an unprecedented height and enriched it with new achievements.

The Great October Socialist Revolution created conditions for the flourishing and rapprochement of all nations and ethnic groups of our country. V.I. Lenin's appeal to the Communists of Russia, the Ukraine and other republics"...to show the working people of the whole world an example of a truly firm alliance of workers and peasants of different nations..." has been realized. As the country's national economy and culture develop, the ties between the union republics become closer and more full-blooded.

Over the years of Soviet power the lives of the peoples of formerly retarded backwaters of the RSFSR have changed out of all recognition, traveling a path equivalent to centuries in their development. In a unified fraternal family, with the aid of the Russian people they have mastered the achievements of modern production, science and culture in a brief historical period. Not only the young states but also many states with a long history of industrial development could envy the successes of the RSFSR's autonomous republics, oblasts and okrugs in boosting their economy and spiritual life and improving their material prosperity.

Soviet Russia is joined with the fraternal union republics by thousands of visible and invisible links. Rendering them assistance in developing the national economy, science and culture, the RSFSR working people in turn constantly feel the friendly support of the brother peoples who comprise the great Soviet Union. The entire country is building the Baykal-Amur main railroad. International collectives have been formed and strengthened at the construction of the Volga and Kama truck plants. The Atommash plant, and the new agricultural projects of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. That is one of the most characteristic features of our Soviet way of life.

By their entire domestic and foreign policy our party and government invariably confirm Soviet people's adherence to the course of detente, the course of safeguarding lasting peace on earth as the basis of the peoples' social progress and happiness. Since Lenin's Decree on Peace, the Soviet Union has steadily struggled and is continuing to struggle against war. It stands for the relaxation of international tension based on the strict respect of the independence, rights and interests of each of the sovereign states. The policy of detente, under whose sign the seventies elapsed, is by no means a stage which is now over; the future belongs to it.

In the flames of the October battle 65 years ago the fetters of social and national oppression were smashed and the first republic of Soviets was born. There elapsed 5 very hard years and through the will of the people the USSR was created, embodying in reality Lenin's dreams of a great international brotherhood. On its glorious anniversary the Soviet Union appears to the whole world as a friendly family of equal republics building communism together. The Soviet people's inextricable unity and their close cohesion around their own dear Communist Party are a guarantee of the further steady upsurge of Soviet society, a guarantee of all our future victories.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM 1 DEC

PM131101 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Implementing the Party's Plans" Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpt] A plenum of the Moscow Gorkom was held yesterday to examine the question of "the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the tasks of the city party organization."

A report was delivered at the plenum by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The plenum examined the draft plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow and the capital's draft budget for 1983. Reports [soobshcheniye] on these questions were delivered by V.V. Bitunov, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom and chairman of the City Planning Commission, and Ye. V. Sofronova, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom finance administration.

Speaking in the debate on the questions discussed were: I.A. Tikhomolov, first secretary of Brezhnevskiy CPSU Raykom; O.A. Korolev, director of the Krasnyy Proletariy machine tool plant; V.P. Tikhomirov, team leader at the Vladimir Ilich electrical motor engineering plant; Z. Ye. Dmitriyeva, secretary of the party committee at the Moscow knitted outerwear production association; N.P. Lyakishev, director of the I.P. Bardin central scientific research institute of ferrous metallurgy; I.N. Yershov, manager of the Moscow regional energy administration; L.N. Odinokova, cutter at the Parizhskaya Kommuna factory; and I.L. Paristyy, chief of the Moscow railroad.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

In connection with his transfer to other work, the plenum relieved V.A. Krasilnikov from his duties as candidate member of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau.

The plenum transferred the following people from candidate membership to full membership of Moscow CPSU Gorkom: N.Ye. Kislova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom schools section; K.I. Klestova, weaver at the Krasnokholmskiy worsted combine; B.V. Selivanov, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom municipal services section; and V.P. Shcherbakov, general director of the automated lines and special machine tools production association.

The plenum appointed Z.I. Ryzhkava chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom textiles and light industry section and N.V. Demakhin chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom food and processing industry section.

Taking part in the plenum were V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and V.I. Konstantinov, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the provisions and conclusions in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum, V.V. Grishin said, are of decisive significance for the successful implementation of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the fulfillment of the program it set for the country's economic and social development.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session took place soon after our party and bhe Soviet people had with profound sorrow seen off on his last journey that loyal continuer of Lenin's cause, outstanding figure in the CPSU and our state and in the international communist movement and ardent fighter for peace and communism, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

During these days Soviet people have rallied still more closely around the party and its Leninist Central Committee. They are filled with confidence that the cause which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev fought for is in reliable hands. The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum Yu.V. Andropov general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, convincingly demonstrated our party's mightly strength and its desire to continue to advance steadily and firmly along Lenin's path.

At the extraordinary and November plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the funeral meeting, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov declared the determination of the entire party and its Central Committee to consistently implement the strategic domestic and foreign policy course which was elaborated under the leadership and beneficial influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This course was reflected in the decisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

Communists and working people in Moscow, like all the party and all the Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the decisions and documents of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session.

Going on to dwell on the main provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the speaker stressed that its principled political evaluation of the plan and budget for the next year of the 5-year plan period, its analysis of the state of the Soviet economy and the ways indicated of overcoming difficulties and shortcomings in the development of the country's national economy constitute concrete guidelines for the work of our entire party and of every party organization in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

In connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session, great, crucial tasks face the Moscow city party organization and the capital's working people. The present party gorkom plenum must examine these tasks, define the directions of work to implement them and discuss the draft plan and budget for Moscow for 1983.

In the main the draft [plan] for 1983, V.V. Grishin went on, accords with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. It has been elaborated in such a way as to ensure the fulfillment of the target for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for the main indicators, and first and foremost as regards the increase in the volume of industrial production. The emphasis is on further increasing the efficiency of social production and speeding up the transfer of the city's economy onto a footing of intensive development. To this end it is planned to maintain the preferential rate of increase in labor productivity compared with the growth in the volume of output which has been achieved in previous years. Higher rates of development are planned in sectors which determine scientific and technical progress, first and foremost machine building and instrument making. It is also planned to further increase consumer goods production and develop the most important sectors of municipal services. Considerable resources are allocated for the implementation of social measures. The draft budget for Moscow ensures finance for the development of the national economy and the implementation of the sociocultural measures envisaged by the plan for 1983.

The city's draft plan and budget for 1983 have been drawn up in the light of the expected results of the development of the city's economy. Muscovites have confidently secured targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Production targets for 1981 and the first 10 months of the current year have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Output worth hundreds of millions of rubles has been produced in addition to the plan. The entire increase in the volume of output has been obtained through increased labor productivity. The technical standard and quality of articles have improved. The proportion of output in the top quality category among articles subject to certification is 44 percent.

In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan R6.85 billion of capital investments will have been assimilated. This has made it possible to considerably strengthen the material and technical base of the national economy and resolve a number of major problems. Substantial volumes of industrial, production, housing, cultural, consumer and municipal construction have been fulfilled.

This year construction workers will build 1 million square meters of industrial production premises, 3.7 million square meters of housing and a large number of new schools, hospitals, general clinics and children's preschool institutions. A movie and concert hall in Orekhovo-Borisovo, an overpass on Ryazanskiy Prospekt and many other facilities have been built. Workers in science, municipal services and consumer services are completing targets for the second year of the 5-year plan successfully.

The political and labor activeness of the capital's working people is growing. More than 320,000 workers and more than 10,000 teams completed the fulfillment of annual targets by the 65th anniversary of October. Competition is spreading for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, for increased production of high quality consumer goods, for saving material and energy resources, and for introducing low-waste technology.

At the same time the shortcomings and difficulties in economic development which were noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum exist in Moscow too. Not all the results of economic activity can yet be regarded as satisfactory. There are enterprises, associations and even sectors which are not copying with plan targets. Enterprises in agricultural machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the electrical equipment industry and light industry are completing the first 2 years of the 5-year plan without meeting 5-year plan targets for production growth rates.

A number of enterprises are not completely fulfilling commitments for deliveries of output in accordance with contracts concluded and with pledges, and losses of working time and material and energy resources are great.

The capital investments limit allocated to the city is not being fully assimilated. Many construction organizations are not fulfilling the plan for commodity construction output. The commissioning of the new production capacities and facilities for trade, public catering and consumer services to the population is lagging.

There are constant difficulties in supplying the city's national economy with manpower and certain types of raw materials, semimanufactures and subassemblies. Economic leaders do not always display exactingness, persistence and initiative in these matters.

These shortcomings indicate the weakened sense of responsibility of individual economic leaders for the fulfillment of plans and contract commitments. Not all party organizations wage a persistent struggle against shortcomings, there is only poor monitoring of administrative activity, exactingness toward economic leaders is not being stepped up and the fullest utilization of production reserves and potential is not ensured.

The implementation of plans for 1983 and the 5-year plan, V.V. Grishin stressed, requires great political and organizational work by party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The CPSU Central Committee plenum, noting the great significance of the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1983 for the 5-year plan as a whole, instructed party committees, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ministries and departments to channel efforts into fulfilling the most important economic and social tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The party gorkom and raykoms, primary party organizations and the entire city party organization are called upon to mobilize the working people's creative forces to ensure the successful fulfillment and over fulfillment of targets for the current year and 1983 and the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum drew the attention of party, soviet and other organizations and labor collectives to the need to channel all efforts into the implementation of the most important task put forward by the 26th party congress: that of stepping up the intensification of social production and increasing national economic efficiency.

We must adopt a concrete approach to this major task. It is important to make maximum use of available potential for improving economic activity and ensuring the all-round growth of labor productivity in all sectors of the city's national economy. Despite the fact that 5-year plan targets for this indicator are being fulfilled in the city as a whole, industry, transport and construction have substantial reserves here. In the current year the output per worker has fallen at a number of enterprises. The proportion of industrial workers engaged in manual labor is falling only slowly. Targets for increasing labor productivity are not being fulfilled in many construction organizations. Losses of working time due to absenteeism, idle time and absences with the permission of the administration remain too great. Economic leaders are not adopting all possible measures to save labor or focusing cadres' attention on questions of ensuring increased labor productivity and show only poor concern for improving the technical level of production and improving labor organization and management.

In order to ensure the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted, it is necessary to increase the rate of growth of labor productivity by 50-100 percent in 1983 and subsequent years. Of course, this is no easy task. It requires considered, purposeful work by economic leaders, party and trade union organizations and all labor collectives.

An important direction in the intensification of the national economy is the acceleration of the modernization and retooling of enterprises and the ensuing increase in the volume of output. The effectiveness of this measure is obvious. At industrial enterprises where retooling has taken place, the volume of output has increased by 65 percent in the last 10 years. But there are many enterprises in the city where modernization is not being carried out at all, while at other enterprises it is taking place only slowly.

Not enough attention is devoted to renewing fixed capital. It is a most important task to speed up the modernization and retooling of enterprises. Resolving this task means increasing the volume of work to modernize production and speeding up the process of fitting plants and factories with highly productive equipment, above all automatic production lines and automated complexes, industrial robots and manipulators, which will create the conditions for increasing labor productivity not only in individual operations, but during the whole manufacturing process.

A major reserve for increasing labor productivity and output is the extensive, rapid introduction into production of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience. This is nothing new. Nonetheless the CPSU Central Committee plenum devoted considerable attention to it, since this matter is making very slow progress. Economic leaders and party and trade union organizations must not only propagate experience in introducing progressive achievements of science, technology and leading experience, but must also reveal and eliminate the difficulties hindering scientific and technical progress. Planning methods and the material incentives system must be aimed at unifying science and production more closely.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum also drew attention to other problems in national economic development. We must seek a further improvement in the technical level and quality of output and more rational utilization of physical and manpower resources and develop the initiative of collectives and working people in this matter. Great significance must be given to strengthening state, labor and executive discipline in every sector of production and all management spheres, increasing organization and effectiveness in work, ensuring the fuller utilization of existing reserves and achieving the highest end results for the least expenditure.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum a particular place was assigned to questions of implementing the Food Program. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said that the party committee plenums, meetings of the aktivs of party organizations and sessions of soviets of people's deputies which will be examining plans for next year must also discuss progress in implementing the decisions of the Central Committee May (1982) plenum. It is necessary, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed, for all practical actions in this important sector of the economy to be measured against the Food Program.

The meeting of the Moscow Gorkom aktiv held on 1 June 1982 defined the tasks of the capital's Communists in fulfilling the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and implementing the Food Program.

In the time which has elapsed since then some work has been done to fulfill these tasks. The city's industry is basically fulfilling targets for the production and delivery of material and technical resources for agriculture, and also for ministries directly involved in implementing the Food Program. A number of enterprises in food sectors of industry are being modernized. A bakery in the city of Zelenograd, the first phase of a milling combine in Biryulevo and elevator capacities for grain storage have been commissioned. The construction of an experimental plant for the production of milk products for children is being completed in Lianozovo. Construction and installation work to the tune of R110 million has been carried out at agricultural sites.

At enterprises in food sectors of industry the output and quality of produce has been improved and the product mix extended. In particular, the production of more than 100 new types of products with improved nutritional qualities has been organized.

Muscovites gave considerable assistance to agricultural workers in harvesting the crop. This year tens of thousands of the city's working people took part in this work. Some 11,000 trucks were dispatched for harvesting operations in a number of oblasts. The transportation and laying in, for storage, of potatoes, vegetables and fruit was conducted in a well-organized way. Since the start of the 5-year plan storage capacities for 110,000 tons of fruit and vegetables have been built.

The application of fruit and vegetable produce trading methods which are convenient for the population has been extended. More than 60 percent of potatoes and vegetables are sold in packaged form.

At the same time there are shortcomings in the Food Program's implementation. Many economic leaders and party, soviet and trade union organizations are slow to carry out operations and have no detailed plan for their participation in implementing the Food Program. Certain machine-building plants have not fulfilled targets for the production of a number of articles for agriculture. The planned measures for modernizing enterprises in food sectors of industry are being implemented only slowly. Large losses of agricultural produce are being permitted to occur during procurement, processing and storage. The organization of subsidiary farms has not yet begun at many industrial enterprises.

Tasks and measures for the city party organization in implementing the Food Program have been elaborated. They must be fulfilled. In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, the city party committee has elaborated a draft food program for Moscow for the period through 1990. All the collectives involved in implementing the Food Program must step up their efforts and organize their work in such a way as to ensure that the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum are fulfilled at a more rapid pace. This applies to the production and delivery of material and technical resources for agriculture, increasing the manufacture of equipment for food sectors of industry, improving the work of agricultural scientific institutes, fulfilling plans for capital construction in the countryside in Moscow Oblast and other oblasts of the Nonchernozem Zone, improving procurements and storage of fruit and vegetable produce, speeding up the creation of subsidiary farms attached to industrial enterprises, improving trade in food products, and giving patronage assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We must step up the pace of such work and increase Moscow's contribution to the Food Program's implementation.

It was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum that the plan for 1983 devotes great attention to increasing the output of consumer goods by all sectors of industry. In the 5-year plan period to date, group "B" industry has developed at accelerated rates. This trend is maintained in the plan for 1983.

Moscow's industry makes a significant contribution to the production of goods for the population. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan the city's enterprises will have produced R450 million worth of such goods above plan. Targets for the output of cotton textiles, net curtains and hosiery articles, knitted underwear, television sets, radio receivers and a number of household articles are being overfulfilled. More than 1,000 new types of textiles, articles of clothing, footwear and knitted and leather articles have been assimilated. The quality of consumer goods has improved and more than 3,000 of these articles are produced with the seal of quality.

There has been an improvement in the coordination of activity by industrial enterprises and trade organizations and various forms of business cooperation between them are developing. Many of the capital's enterprises have accumulated positive experience in increasing the output of high quality foods and more fully satisfying the population's requirements. The initative of collectives of leading enterprises on increasing consumer goods production -- approved by the CPSU Central Committee -- has been widely disseminated in the city.

All the same, the situation as regards consumer goods production in the city cannot be considered satisfactory. As before, the city is experiencing a shortage of a number of light industry articles. More than 30 enterprises have permitted a fall in rate of growth of the volume of output compared with last year, including the Zhenskaya Moda and Khudozhestvennaya Rospis associations, the Osvobozhdennyy Trud factory, the Komos sewn goods factory and others. The sewn goods, knitwear and footwear sectors of the city's industry are not producing enough fashion products and at the same time are overfulfilling the plan for goods for which demand is limited. Poor use is made of potential for expanding the production of cultural, consumer and household goods by enterprises in machine building, heavy industry and other sectors.

Our party proceeds on the basis, V Grishin stressed, that increasing the production of consumer goods is an essential condition of ensuring an increase in Soviet people's real income and improving their working and leisure conditions. At the same time it is an important stimulus to highly productive labor. Economic leaders, Soviet organs and party organizations must adopt additional measures to increase the output of goods for the population. These goods, which the consumers really need, must be produced at all enterprises regardless of their departmental subordination.

Scientific research and design organizations must play an active part in this. They are called upon to give assistance to enterprises in developing and introducing new models of goods for the population.

Construction workers and client enterprises must ensure the timely commissioning of projects and capacities intended for consumer goods production.

Party raykoms should step up their attention to increasing the production of goods for the population. Their task is to establish effective monitoring of the fulfillment of measures and plans in consumer goods production and to secure an increase in the output of goods at every enterprise. More attention should be devoted to the study and dissemination of leading collectives' experience and the necessary assistance should be given to party organizations in mobilizing working people to fulfill plan targets and socialist pledges for consumer goods ahead of schedule.

Moscow's soviets of people's deputies must make fuller use of the potential and rights granted to them on these matters, and specifically, they must influence the activity of all enterprises without exception, whether of local or union subordination.

The course of increasing economic efficiency elaborated by the 26th party congress aims to ensure that the results of production increase more rapidly than expenditure on production. The 1983 plan sets increased targets for saving material, fuel and energy resources. In this connection it is very important, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, to ensure thrifty use of metals, cement, timber, coal, natural gas, oil, petroleum products, thermal power and electricity.

In Moscow, which is the country's biggest energy center, some work is being done to increase the efficiency of utilization and promote savings of energy resources. Organizational and technical measures to reduce the expenditure of fuel and energy resources have been elaborated at enterprises and in municipal services with the participation of scientific research and design organizations. The movement for workers to adopt personal savings records has been further developed. All this means that the targets set for 1982 and the pledges adopted for saving fuel and energy resources are being generally fulfilled.

But the observance of the thrift policy has not everywhere become the daily concern of economic leaders and party organizations. The efforts of economic leaders and labor collectives should be channeled into the extensive introduction of energy-saving machinery and technology, the strict observance of the thrift policy at every

place of work and the fulfillment of targets for reducing the expenditure of fuel and energy resources, and a resolute struggle should be waged against excesss, thriftlessness and extravagance here. Competition for savings should be launched more widely and leading experience should be introduced persistently.

It is necessary to step up the activity of city and rayon commissions for the rational utilization and saving of fuel and energy resources, to hold economic leaders more strictly responsible for overexpenditure and for exceeding norms and limits and to ensure the timely elimination of shortcomings in the use of coal, natural gas, petroleum products, thermal power and electricity.

Shortcomings in the work of ferrous metallurgy enterprises were criticized at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. In our country a large-scale metallurgical industry has been created, with a potential capable of satisfying the national economy's varied requirements. But in recent years ferrous metallurgy has slowed down its growth. This also applies to Moscow plants in this sector, which are not completely fulfilling targets for deliveries of metallurgical output in accordance with the contracts concluded. Economic leaders must adopt measures to improve the work of ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

At the same time ferrous metallurgy enterprises need the help of planning organs, supply organs, construction workers, machine-building plants and scientific research institutes in carrying out modernization and providing highly productive equipment and appropriate technical developments.

The successful fulfillment of the 1983 plan depends largely on transport operations. Plans for freight shipments are being fulfilled in the main. But there are many shortcomings and unutilized reserves in transport.

The Moscow railroad network is operating intensively. Large freight and passenger flows require a high level of organization of the transportation process and efficient utilization of transport facilities. But the railmen are resolving these questions only slowly. There is not the necessary coordination in the work of services and subunits. Train schedules are disrupted, which affects the smooth running of the network.

Considerable complications are caused in the railmen's work by the poor organization of freightcar unloading at enterprises. The accumulation of freightcars awaiting unloading at freight stations and in enterprises' sidings disrupts the transport work process and leads to substantial losses of the railroad network's resources.

This requires the adoption of urgent measures to reduce freightcar idle time and ensure timely unloading on the part of economic organs and party organizations. The organization of freightcar and container repairs is an urgent matter. It is necessary to disseminate more widely current repairs on freightcar bodies and containers using their own resources and initiative which is of great significance for improving the work of railroad transport. No freightcar or containiner must leave Moscow in a faulty condition.

Fuller use should be made of the potential of the Moscow Main Administration of Motor Vehicle Transport for increasing freight shipments. Its leaders and party organizations must strive to increase the efficiency of freight shipments and the productivity of transport facilities, increase the work done by trucks by means of ensuring a high level of technical readiness and improve the training of driver cadres and repair workers. The problem of improving the work of urban passenger transport in accordance with the requirements of the city's population must be purposefully tackled.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed the need to direct particular attention to significantly improving capital construction. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said that imposing order in capital construction is one of the central national economic tasks.

The CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom and party raykoms are constantly concerned with questions of capital construction. Measures have been adopted and are being implemented to increase the efficiency of capital investments, concentrate construction organizations' capacities on projects nearing completion and develop the production base of capital construction.

All the same, we still have many shortcomings in construction work. Targets for the 5-year plan and the current year are not being fulfilled by all construction organizations. The organizations of Babushkinskiy, Leninskiy and Moskvoretskiy Rayons, the Main Administration of Capital Construction, the Moscow Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work and certain others are not coping with assimilating capital investment limits. There is still a large number of construction organizations, including departmental organizations, which are not fulfilling the plan in the main indicators. The quality of construction operations remains low in many cases.

Main construction administrations fail to increase their capacities and disperse forces and resources over numerous projects, which drags out construction schedules. The Moscow Main Administration of Industrial Construction is doing unsatisfactory work in building a number of projects due for commissioning this year, including the household chemicals plant in Biryulev, projects for the No 1 state bearings plant, the Voykov chemicals plant, the oil refinery and also Food Program projects. The Moscow Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction is failing to cope with fulfilling the plan for the construction of housing, children's institutions, hospitals, general clinic and vocational and technical schools, because of its insufficient capacities. In order to fulfill the plan for housing, cultural and consumer construction, other construction organizations have to be brought in. The Moscow Main Administration of Construction of Engineering Installations is not fulfilling important plan operations to provide engineering facilities for a number of rayons. In recent years the Moscow Main Administration for Repair and Restoration of Housing and Public Buildings has systematically failed to fulfill the plan for capital repairs of apartment blocks including the redesigning of apartments. Repair work takes a very long time and apartment blocks are handed over with defects and shoddy work, which causes a large number of complaints from the population.

All this indicates that many leaders of construction organizations have not restructured their work to meet party requirements. It must be supposed that main administration chiefs Comrades Kaminskiy, Sukhotskiy, Molohanov and Samoylov will draw the proper conclusions and adopt the necessary measures to improve the organization of operations, fulfill plan targets with high quality work and improve the activity of organizations under their jurisdiction.

At present the city has 350 subcontracting construction organizations, ministries and departments with a volume of work worth R1.3 billion. Ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Transport Construction and the USSR Ministry of Communications, do not take part in the construction of municipal services facilities, or of the schools, children's institutions and stores needed to service people working at their enterprises. The Moscow Gorispolkom and the Moscow City Planning Commission must more persistently resolve questions connected with involving the organizations of ministries and departments in fulfilling operations in municipal services and in the construction of sociocultural facilities.

Tasks in the sphere of capital construction are still the same. This means improving the work of all construction organizations, radically restructuring the planning of capital construction, eliminating disproportions in the construction of housing and cultural and consumer facilities, introducing all that is new and progressive into construction work, further strengthening construction's production base, successfully fulfilling the plans for commissioning projects and improving the quality of construction.

One important task for construction workers is to ensure the economical expenditure of construction materials. But we have many shortcomings in this matter. A check established that plants of the Moscow Main Administration of the Construction Materials and Construction Assembly Industry (chief Comrade Osipov) had illegally released construction materials to construction organizations. Losses of mortar, concrete, structures, glass, roofing and other materials in recent years which were discovered in the Moscow Main Administration of Industrial Construction and the Moscow Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction amounted to hundreds of thousands of rubles.

It is necessary to resolutely put an end to thriftlessness and extravagance in the expenditure of construction materials. It is necessary to strive to further reduce the material-intensiveness of construction work and step up savings of metals, cement, glass and other material resources by means of improving design solutions, introducing leading experience into practice, improving manufacturing processes and reducing losses and unproductive expenditure at construction sites and all production facilities. These tasks require improved organization and coordination in the work of the entire construction production line and increased responsibility and discipline among cadres.

Moscow's plan and budget for 1983 provide for appropriate measures to further develop municipal services, the provision of public services and amenities, public catering and consumer services to the population. High targets are set in the sphere of health care, the people's education and culture. All these are important sectors to which priority attention must be devoted.

Now that the plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1983 has been ratified, it is the task of the city party organization, V.V. Grishin said, to launch organizational and mass political work to study, propagandize and fulfill the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session. These decisions must be conveyed to every working person. Plan targets for 1983 must be given concrete form in relation to the tasks of each enterprise and each collective, the working masses' labor activeness must be stepped up, and socialist competition must be launched more widely.

Muscovites' labor efforts must now be focused on completing 1982 in the best possible way. In the reamining time rayons and labor collectives must utilize all potential and adopt every measure to fulfill plans and socialist pledges for 1982. This means preparing well for work in 1983. Party organizations' organizational and political activity must be directed to this end.

After the party gorkom plenum there will be CPSU raykom plenums and meetings in party organizations and sessions of the Moscow City Soviet and rayon soviets. It is important for them to be businesslike to comprehensively discuss tasks in fulfilling plans for 1983 and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session and also to define tasks for each labor collective, rayon and city in fulfilling plans. Trade union and Komsomol organizations, people's control organs and all labor collectives must define their tasks in this matter. All this work must promote the elaboration and adoption of increased socialist pledges and counterplans for 1983.

Here attention must be drawn to increasing the standard of organization, placing cadres correctly, concentrating the purposeful activity of party organizations and economic leaders on resolving key economic problems and ensuring the strengthening of discipline -- plan, economic and labor discipline -- and the economical utilization of resources.

Our country is preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This noteworthy event must be marked by good results in fulfilling 5-year plan targets and the all-Moscow communist subbotnik on 18 December in honor of the jubilee of our all-union state must be held in an organized way and to a high standard.

The year 1983 -- the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- will be another glorious step along the path of the historic achievements of our party and people. V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Moscow city party organization, rallied still more closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, will achieve new successes in the struggle to implement the 26th party congress decisions and the great tasks of communist building.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON LENINGRAD CPSU OBKOM PLENUM

PM130825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[PRAVDA correspondents V. Gerasimov, G. Petrov, V. Senin report: "Working to Full Capacity: Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Improving labor efficiency and quality, speeding up scientific and technical progress, achieving high end results for the least possible expenditure of time and resources -- this is what Leningrad Communists are concentrating their efforts on today. More than 6,000 teams and more than 200,000 workers have already completed their targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Above-plan output worth tens of millions of rubles has been obtained. Targets for the production and sale to the state of arable products, meat and eggs have been overfulfilled. Many new models of products have been created and assimilated and the output of articles in the top-quality category has increased. The current year has seen a significant increase in the volume of output, and the entire increase has been secured on the basis of increased labor productivity.

These facts were cited at yesterday's Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum in the Smolnyy. The oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum were discussed. A report was delivered by G.V. Romanov, first secretary of Leningrad Obkom.

"Communists and all working people in the city and the oblast warmly and unanimously approve the decisions of the November plenum and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet sessions, which are aimed at further boosting the socialist economy and the people's well-being," the keynote speaker said. "A businesslike mood, the desire to turn concern for society's interests into concrete actions and implacability toward any shortcomings are characteristic of the ordinary life of Leningrad collectives today."

The report and the speeches by K.P. Shumilov, fitter at the Nevskiy Zavod association; M.A. Sedova, vegetable growers' team leader of the Detskoselskoye association of sovkhozes; N.S. Popov, chief designer at the Kirovskiy Zavod association; M.P. Panfilov, general director of the optical instruments association; Academician I.A. Glebov and others gave a searching analysis of both the achievements and the yet-unresolved problems and ways and means of improving matters on all salients of economic and social development.

Leningraders have major tasks to implement in 1983. The targets set can only be reached on the basis of intensification, the all-round acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of management methods, and the rational utilization of material and manpower resources. Much is being done to this end. The scale of developments of highly productive equipment and the production of such equipment are being extended. The potential of leading sectors of industry is being increased at preferential rates and with a smaller number of workers, and the Leningraders' contribution to the development of the decisive components of the country's economy is increasing.

At the same time, it was noted at the plenum, the potential for working to full capacity is not yet being utilized everywhere. Progress is sometimes slower than planned. To ensure fundamental changes in a number of collectives it is necessary to be resolute in overcoming inertia in the style of leadership and to inculcate in every worker a taste for what is new and for the introduction of leading methods of organization.

There is no need to go far to find experience. The Znamya Oktyabrya, Petrodvortsovyy Chasovoy Zavod, Znamaya Truda and a number of other associations have come very close to organizing fully automated production facilities. At the same time there many instances of leaders failing to take a long-term view and showing little concern for the mechanization of processes. In this connection a proposal was put forward at the plenum to introduce certification of the technical standard of production everywhere, so as to plan on that basis the introduction of the most efficient forms of labor organization and resources and productive, resource-saving manufacturing processes.

There should be a more exacting approach to the evaluation of the activities of collectives of scientific and design institutions. As yet they do not always show a proper sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to them. The leadership of the Gidrolizprom association was sharply criticized at the plenum for errors permitted in planning the production of fodder yeast at the Kirishi biochemical plant. There were also serious complaints about the party and economic leadership of a number of other sector and academic institutes.

Party committees, leaders and specialists, it was stated from the platform, are called upon to look ahead, to think and experiment more boldly and to create the economic and organizational preconditions to stimulate the rapid utilization of useful innovations. This is important in all spheres of activity, including the development of mass competition for savings and thrift. Here, too, there is much value. Thus there was active support for the initiative of the Elektrosila collective, where it has been decided to secure the whole of the growth in output planned for the 5-year plan period without increasing requirements for rolled metal products, and the Volkhov aluminum plant's initiative on the utilization of secondary resources. Good results have been achieved in the implementation of the Energiya comprehensive territorial program. But there are other cases too. In some places, because of enterprise leaders' negligence and carelessness, targets for savings and expenditure norms for materials are not being fulfilled and above-norm stocks are being created. In this connection there were criticisms of the USSR Gossnab Leningrad territorial administration for material and technical supply.

In the period of the 5-year plan which has so far elapsed, the output of consumer goods has steadily increased and the product mix has been extended. But there is unutilized potential here too. The reason for this is the failure of certain enterprises to meet targets laid down, the unjustified ending of production of individual types of output which the population need and the low quality of a number of articles. A positive role, it was noted from the platform, could be played by direct responsibility on the part of collectives and a system of incentives based on end results. After all, at present it is a matter of indifference to some leaders whether goods are in demand or are left on the shelves, while sanctions in the form of fines, for instance, for poor-quality output or the violation of contract commitments essentially amounts to nothing more than taking money out of one state pocket to put in another. The opinion was voiced that it would be expedient, as an experiment, to hand stores over to certain enterprises and place the producer face to face, so to speak, with the purchaser, and to calculate bonuses and material incentive funds on the basis of the demand for output and the ability to satisfy demand.

Questions of improving management were discussed searchingly. A basic component of Leningrad's industry today is the science-and-production and production associations. They ensure the development and manufacture of modern articles in a short space of time and make wide use of progressive machinery and technology and leading forms of labor organization. It is important that most of these measures are implemented on a self-financing basis, out of their own resources. The line of creating new associations and making existing ones larger, centralizing services and strengthening ties between science and production must be pursued more persistently and resolutely and inertia in work to improve the economic machinery must be overcome.

The keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate devoted great attention to the tasks of implementing the Food Program.

Leningraders have created the necessary material and technical base for the agro-industrial complex and considerable experience is available. It is necessary only to use it more rationally, strive for harmony and efficiency in the work of enterprises in agriculture and the sectors servicing it and overcome departmental barriers in sovkhozes' mutual relations with procurement and trade organizations and Selkhoztekhnika and Selkhozkhimiya enterprises. Workers in the fields and livestock units must scale great heights. Gross output in 1983 will increase by 4 percent, and this growth must be ensured on the basis of intensive factors.

People spoke with concern of the need to eliminate shortcomings in capital construction and transport. Clear guidelines were laid down -- the concentration of resources on the most important construction projects, the modernization of existing production facilities, a reduction in the number of new projects. The need to utilize more fully the potential of the transport workers' collaboration within the framework of the Leningrad network was also noted.

The plenum approved on the whole draft plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast and the draft budget for 1983.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that Leningrad's Communists and all working people, adopting the decisions of the Central Committee November plenum as guidance, will implement even more purposefully the plans outlined by the 26th party congress.

LATVIAN DISSIDENT REPORTS DEMONSTRATIONS, ARRESTS

NC141635 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Stockholm, Dec 14 (AFP) -- Soviet police broke up demonstrations and made arrests during protest actions between November 15 and 21 in Riga, the capital of Latvia, to mark the Baltic Soviet republic's independence proclaimed in 1918, a spokesman for the World Federation of Free Latvians said here today.

Spokesman Ojulius Kadelis said police interned a 17-year-old student in a psychiatric clinic after he had read in public, passages from the bible in front of a monument commemorating the independence proclamation November 18, 1918.

A number of other persons gathered around the monument were likewise arrested, Mr Kandelis said, who added that groups placing candles and flowers around a monument dedicated to Janis Cakste, the first president of the Latvian Republic, were dispersed by police.

He said members of an outlawed independence movement raised the Latvian flag over a hospital overlooking Riga, while a fire on November 24 in a section of the city's market was probably the work of dissidents to protest the price of certain foodstuffs.

Mr Kandelis, who appeared here with anti-Soviet tracts and photographs that he said had been smuggled out of Latvia, said the "Russification" of the republic was continuing, as it was in other Baltic states.

He said Soviet authorities have been expanding military bases and have encouraged common criminals imprisoned in Latvia to remain in the republic -- notably in the cities of Jekabplis and [words indistinct] once their sentence is completed.

Mr Kandelis also asserted that authorities are proceeding to transform the port of Liepaja into a naval base.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7-9 DEC REPORTED

LD110530 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 7-9 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 December

Farmers in Kabardino-Balkar ASSR overfulfilled the plans for sales to the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the autonomous enterprises 260,000 tons of grain, including 110,000 ton of seed corn; over 18,000 tons of potatoes; 84,000 ton of vegetables. The republic's farms have supplied themselves with seeds for grain crops for spring sowing in 1983. (1600 GMT)

8 December

Dagestan and North Ossetia fulfilled their agricultural delivery plans. Farms of the Dagestan ASSR have sold to the state over 70,000 tons of grain and those of North Ossetia nearly 160,000 tons of grain. (1500 GMT)

9 December

Today Tajikistan fulfilled the year's plan for gathering valuable fine-staple cotton. More than 310,000 tons has been delivered. Kurgan-Tyube cotton growers made a big contribution. They specialize in fine-staple cotton. (0500 GMT)

Agricultural workers of Krasnodar Kray have overfulfilled plans for the sale of sugar beet, grapes, cucurbits and high quality leaf tea to the state. At procurement points and processing enterprises, 5,956,000 tons of sugar beet, 321,000 tons of grapes, 63,000 tons of curcurbits and over 7,000 tons of high-quality leaf tea have arrived from kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the kray. (1600 GMT)

Agricultural workers of Leningrad Oblast have carried out the harvest in an organized manner and have fulfilled socialist pledges for the sale to the state of potatoes, vegetables and fruits. From kolkhozes and sovkhozes to procurement points and processing enterprises have arrived 230,000 tons of potatoes, and 381,000 tons of vegetables. (1600 GMT)

Preparations for next year's harvest have begun in Karakalpak ASSR. (1630 GMT)

Sudden cooling of the subtropical regions of Georgia has caused heavy snowfalls unusual for these parts. Snow has covered the citrus orchards in the Abkhaz ASSR. However this did not surprise the field workers. Mass harvesting of oranges, mandarins and lemons continues on all farms. Every day more than 3,000 tons of citrus fruits are being dispatched to Moscow, Leningrad and various towns in the country and industrial centers in the north from Georgia. Harvesting will continue almost to the end of December. (1630 GMT)

Almost 5.5 million quintals of seed grain has been prepared for next year's harvest in Kurgan Oblast. (1630 GMT)

UNION KOLKHOZ COUNCIL SESSION HELD 1 DECEMBER

PM141445 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Dec 82 p 2

[Ye. Petrakov report: "Union Kolkhoz Council"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the union kolkhoz council was held in Moscow yesterday.

It discussed the tasks of the kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The rapporteur, V.K. Mesyats, chairman of the union kolkhoz council and USSR agriculture minister, and other speakers noted that the rural workers, on the basis of an increased material and technical potential, have now increased arable farming and livestock unit output compared with last year.

At the same time, the session noted, the kolkhozes' great potential was far from fully exploited in 1982. Many farms had poor harvests of grain, industrial crops and fodder, and the stockraising indicators had worsened. The main reason for this was the unsatisfactory use of land, machinery and mineral fertilizers, and the deficiencies in agricultural production technology and organization and administration and management methods.

Many kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs have not hitherto been showing persistence in the exploitation of available reserves, and have not been vigorous introducing the achievements of science and advanced practice.

The union council adopted a resolution which lays down measures aimed at the practical implementation of the targets of the Food Program and the 1983 plans.

The session analyzed the work practice of the Georgian SSR kolkhoz councils in observing the kolkhoz model charter and that of the Azerbaijan SSR kolkhoz councils in the economical use of material resources and the reduction of losses on the republic's farms. The 1983 estimate for the centralized union fund for kolkhoz members' social insurance was confirmed. Other questions were also examined.

The work of the union kolkhoz council was participated in by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission on questions of the agroindustrial complex; A.N. Kashtanov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; and responsible workers of the ministries and departments which come within the agroindustrial complex.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TRADE UNION DISCUSSES TASKS

LD150020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Summary] A plenum of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee was held today to discuss tasks resulting from decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum. "Mikhail Borisovich Ryzhikov, chairman of the Central Committee of this trade union," said in an interview that strengthening work, production and technological discipline is a significant reserve. Without such measures, fulfillment of the very intensive plans would be "simply unthinkable". The role of teams in this will be crucial.

PROGRESS-16 TRANSPORT SPACECRAFT DESTROYED

LD141908 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The mission of the Soviet unmanned transport spacecraft Progress-16 launched October 31 was ended tonight. On commands from the Flight Control Centre the ship was oriented in space and its engines were started at 20 hours 17 minutes Moscow time. Having slowed down, Progress-16 was transferred to a descending trajectory, entered the dense atmospheric strata over a Pacific area as planned and ceased to exist.

The Salyut-7 station continues its autonomous flight along an orbit with the following current parametres: maximum distance from earth surface -- 371 kilometres, minimum distance -- 350 km, period of revolution -- 91.5 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The on-board systems are functioning normally.

METEOR-2 METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD150948 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (TASS) -- The latest Meteor-2 meteorological earth satellite was launched from the Soviet Union today.

The satellite has been put on an orbit with the parameters: [period of revolution] 102 minutes, apogee 904 km, perigee 836 km, orbital inclination 81.3 degrees.

The satellite carries equipment for obtaining global representations of cloud and the underlying surface in the visible and infrared bands of the spectrum, both for recording and direct transmission; and radiometric equipment for continuous observation of penetrating radiation in space in the vicinity of the earth.

As well as the scientific apparatus, the satellite has a system to maintain its alignment with earth, an electricity supply system with self-contained alignment of the solar batteries to the sun, a radio system for precise measurement of orbital parameters, and a radio complex for transmitting scientific information to earth.

The apparatus on board the satellite is operating normally.

TASS INTERVIEWS ARMY GENERAL VARENNIKOV

LD141508 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 14 Dec 82

["Interview With Army General Valentin Varennikov" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec (TASS) -- "Military rivalry is not our choice. The CPSU has always opposed and continues to oppose a clash of ideas turning into confrontation between states and peoples; it opposes arms and the notion that the potential of social systems is measured by their readiness to use arms", stated Army Gen Valentin Varennikov, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

He recalled that at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was stressed again that the Soviet Union does not aim at achieving military superiority over anybody, but at the same time will not tolerate that the approximate parity of military forces which exists at the present time be impaired. The Soviet Armed Forces, as in the past, will continue to develop strictly within the limits of indispensable defense.

This trend, the general said, finds its practical embodiment in Soviet military construction, and also in our military doctrine which is of a purely defensive nature. This line is reflected also in the allocations for defense approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet Session, which, as is known, have remained on the level of past years in spite of the fact that NATO countries are annually increasing their military budgets by 3 to 4 percent, and that the defense budget of the United States has risen by $44 billion in 1 year alone and will reach $263 billion in the 1983 financial year.

In the conditions of advanced socialism, continued Valentin Varennikov, the Soviet Armed Forces have acquired a number of new qualities which substantially enhance their moral-combat [moralno-boyevoy] potential. Just as our whole society, they are now characterized by an increased internal unity and moral-political cohesion of the entire personnel. Their social base has expanded considerably. Being an army of the whole people, the Soviet Armed Forces are recruited on the basis of the universal principle of the equality of rights and duties of all the citizens of the country. Their educational role has grown; they are a school for political and moral training, courage, love of work, collectivism, organization and discipline.

The development of socialist economy made it possible to change the material-technical base of the USSR Armed Forces. At present they are equipped with the most modern means for waging struggle against an aggressor.

All this substantially expands the potential of the Armed Forces as far as reliable defense both of the Soviet Union and the allied countries is concerned. But in order to use them fully and effectually in the event of aggression from an opponent, continual high combat readiness is necessary.

New dangerous tendencies in the development of the international situation oblige the USSR Armed Forces to be in continual readiness, as was indicated at the plenum. The United States and other imperialist states have announced a new "crusade" against communism. They have in fact unleashed and are conducting an economic and ideological war against the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Pact.

Persistent attempts to isolate the USSR, to undermine the Warsaw Pact organization, and to destabilize the situation in the socialist countries, are being made. Military preparations and both the nuclear and conventional arms races have been brought to an unprecedented level. The United States does not hide its intention to achieve by any means full -- or in their words "indisputable" -- military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

It is precisely this that their military programs are targeted at, including Reagan's latest decision to develop the new MX strategic system which, in Washington's designs, should change the parity of the strategic nuclear forces to the benefit of the United States. These insidious steps, extremely dangerous for the cause of peace, are not only convincingly exposed in the replies by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, given to a TASS correspondent; the complete untenability of such actions is shown in them as well.

Valentin Varennikov emphasized that the dangerous nature of the military plans of imperialist powers was growing in connection with the fast pace of development of military matters [delo] and the possible appearance, on the basis of the latest scientific achievements, of completely new types of arms and combat equipment, including high-precision systems of conventional weapons and arms based on new principles of physics.

Using the means of great destructive power [porazhayushchey sily] the military and political leadership of the United States of America and NATO are striving to create powerful groupings of armed forces in the theaters of military activity, which are capable of beginning military activity on a broad scale at any time, and of delivering blows in great depth, including the use of strategic weapons which, according to their calculations, could be used without obvious signs of preparation.

Consequently everyone who cherishes peace is obliged to display exceptionally high vigilance. It makes greater demands both on our Armed Forces and on their combat readiness, and alters its content and the criteria for assessing it [combat readiness]. But an all round preparation is required of the Armed Forces for those difficult contions in which they would have to conduct military action in repulsing aggression.

In conclusion the general said that those who are fond of war ventures should know and always remember that in the event of aggression our armed forces, together with the fraternal armies, will not remain passive but will with all determination use all the defense might of our states.

END